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[BORBA 27 Jun]

SCINTEIA ON MOSCOW SUMMIT DECLARATION

AU051325 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Jul 83 p 6

[Dumitru Tinu article: "In the Service of Peace and of a Closer Cooperation Aimed at Halting the Arms Race and Achieving Disarmament!" -- capitalized passages published in bold face]

[Text] Nicolae Ceausescu: "We believe that the declaration of some of the socialist countries meeting in Moscow meets the expectations of our people, of the peoples of the socialist countries, and of all the peoples in the world. Through this declaration, the socialist countries that attended the meeting call upon the NATO members states to join in negotiations for disarmament and peace."

In his speech at the party Central Committee plenum, Comrade Nicoale Ceausescu called the attention of the Communists and of all our people to the vital issue of our economic development and presented Socialist Romania's stand on the major international events. He outlined the basic directions of our future development along the path of socialist progress and civilization, and reasserted the fundamental positions and objectives of our foreign activities; both those realms are compatible and mutually complementary, and constitute a unitary whole which is the overall revolutionary policy of our party and state.

Within the analysis of the major international developments, special attention was given to the problem of halting the arms race and beginning disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, which our party secretary and president of the republic, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, described as "the fundamental problem of our era." As is known, one of the salient topics on the agenda of the plenum was the report on the recent Moscow meeting of party-state leaders of some European socialist states devoted precisely to this problem. Expressing the thoughts and feelings of all our Communists and people, THE PLENUM EXPRESSED COMPLETE APPROVAL FOR AND HIGHLY PRAISED THE PRINCIPLED STAND ADOPTED AT THE MEETING BY COMRADE NICOLAE CEAUSESCU, A STAND WHICH IS FULLY IN KEEPING WITH THE DIRECTIONS AND DECISIONS OF THE 12TH PARTY CONGRESS AND OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE CONCERNING THE SUPREME INTERESTS OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE, COOPERATION, AND DETENTE. It was stressed with profound satisfaction that all of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's internal and foreign activites set an example of revolutionary devotion and passion put at the service of our people's most ardent aspirations for peace and progress, and an example of great responsibility for the fate of contemporary mankind.

It is worth highlighting the particular praise that the RCP Central Committee plenum had for the joint declaration adopted in Moscow, a document which Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu described as MEETING THE EXPECTATIONS OF OUR PEOPLE, OF THE PEOPLES OF ALL THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES, AND OF ALL THE PEOPLES IN THE WORLD. As our party secretary general stressed, THE DECLARATION REFLECTS THE CONSTRUCTIVE POSITION OF THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES AND CLEARLY SHOWS THEIR DESIRE FOR A DIALOGUE AND FOR AGREEMENTS CONTAINING RADICAL MEASURES FOR DISARMAMENT, PRIMARILY FOR NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT. Through this declaration, they have pledged to act IN A SPIRIT OF GREAT RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FATE OF OUR PEOPLES, OF EUROPE, AND OF THE ENTIRE WORLD, AND HAVE LAUNCHED AN APPEAL TO REASON AND FOR STEPS TOWARD AGREEMENT AND ACCORD INSTEAD OF TENSION. It may be stated that the declaration constitutes a real basis of proposals for beginning effective negotiations with the NATO member states. Through its ideas and proposals it also meets the aspirations and needs of the masses and of the nations which are being more and more intensively expressed by the mass actions taking place throughout the world.

The plenum stressed the brilliant way in which our party secretary general and president of the republic expressed this time, too, our country's stand on disarmament, a realistic and constructive stand characteristic of the humanitarian policy promoted by our party and state. Achieving disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, constitutes a central concern in all of Romania's foreign activities. Through the voice of its president, Romania has repeatedly expressed its view that, particularly in the very complex current international conditions -- marked by a considerable exacerbation of tension, continued military conflicts, a policy of pressure and interference in the internal affairs of other states, and by the accentuation of the economic crisis -- an intensified arms race creates grave dangers for peace and increases the threat of war, also of a destructive nuclear war. It is thus very worrisome that production has recently begun of new systems of missiles with multiple warheads and new nuclear weapons with an increasing destructive potential; plans are being worked on to use outer space for military purposes; in certain states, the economic, political, and social life have been militarized.

Undoubtedly, however, the most grave and immediate threat is posed by the intensified preparations to deploy the U.S. intermediate-range missiles in certain Western European NATO member states, despite the fact that Europe -- the zone of contact between the two military blocs -- already has the largest stockpiles of weapons, both nuclear and conventional.

In the light of this reality Romania resolutely stressed the urgent need to halt the deployment of new intermediate-range missiles on the continent, and to withdraw and destroy the existing ones. "THE STATES AND GOVERNMENTS THAT AGREE TO THE DEPLOYMENT OF NUCLEAR MISSILES ON THEIR TERRITORY" -- Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stated in his plenum speech -- "ASSUME A GREAT RESPONSIBILITY TOWARD THEIR PEOPLE AND TOWARD MANKIND." It can be said that never before have statesmen, heads of state and government, and the nations themselves been so directly and clearly faced with such a historic responsibility, namely, that of preventing the descent into catastrophe and into the abyss of a devastating nuclear war. Aware of this responsibility, the socialist states that attended the Moscow meeting highlighted the fact that the cardinal problem of our times is to immediately halt the arms race and to begin disarmament.

Naturally, the problem is to first completely rid Europe of the nuclear threat and of all nuclear weapons, both intermediate-range and tactical, and to turn it into a continent of peace and of full security for all the nations. However, in view of the critical situation that now exists and of the serious prospects for a new phase in the arms race, it is becoming urgent to arrive at least at an agreement barring the deployment of the new U.S. intermediate-range missiles and securing corresponding cuts in the medium-range missiles existing in Europe, with a view to ensuring the lowest possible balance. The interests of peace undoubtedly require THAT THE NON-DEPLOYMENT OF NEW MISSILES SHOULD BE VIEWED AS MERELY A FIRST STEP AND A FIRST STAGE, WHILE NEGOTIATIONS SHOULD BE CONTINUED UNTIL ALL MISSILES AND ALL WEAPONS ARE TOTALLY ELIMINATED.

Equally important for halting the arms race is to freeze and reduce military spending; such measures should be first of all taken by the members of the 2 military blocs, which incur over 80 percent of all military spending in the world -- which is already $700-750 billion!

As is known, this is one of the proposals on which Romania has been insisting at international forums, including the special session on disarmament held last year. Itself setting an example along this line, our country has for 3 consecutive years reduced its military spending, and at the end of 1982 it decided not to increase it until 1985. Naturally, as Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said, Romania's steps do not affect the world picture concerning military spending, but they show a willingness to support words by deeds, and should all the states do likewise, that would make a major contribution to enhancing confidence and would be of a decisive importance for actually beginning disarmament.

That proposal was also asserted in the Moscow declaration; the participating states called upon the NATO member states to immediately join in direct negotiations on freezing military spending as of 1 January 1984 and on mutually and effectively cutting back expenditures subsequently; thus funds thus freed could then be used for economic and social purposes, and for supporting the efforts of the developing countries.

At the same time, the joint declaration adopted at the Moscow meeting renews the proposal concerning the conclusions of a treaty between the Warsaw Pact and NATO member states on mutual non-use of military force and on maintaining peaceful relations. Such a treaty, open to all the states of the world, can make a great contribution to eliminating mistrust and lowering the level of confrontation between the two military alliances, and it can prompt additional measures toward the simultaneous dismantling of the two blocs -- an objective that Romania has repeatedly advocated.

In the current conditions in Europe, it becomes necessary to conclude the Madrid meeting without delay and with positive results, thus meeting the peoples' expectations and ensuring the organization of a conference on confidence and disarmament and the continuity of the process of European security. As Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed at the Central Committee plenum, the problems that are still unsolved are far less important than the major objectives on which accord has been reached. That is why efforts must be intensified to successfully conclude the meeting, through constructive discussions centered on the supreme interests of the peoples, so that new measures can be taken to expand cooperation and strengthen security on the continent.

All our Communists and people unanimously endorse the principled ideas and directions reasserted by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in his speech at the Central Committee plenum and the stands he presented at the Moscow meeting -- directions and stands which reflect their ardent aspirations for peace and security, and for understanding and cooperation with the other nations of the world. Of course, solving the problem of disarmament is a very complex task. However, as Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed, A DECISIVE POINT has been reached in the fate of peace and mankind itself. Our party is convinced that at this point the peoples can still avert a nuclear catastrophe before it is too late, and impose disarmament. One of the basic conditions for that is that they should act in close cooperation and unity. In the name of this great commandment, boldly featured in all its foreign policy, Socialist Romania, through the voice of its president, forcefully reasserts its determination to strengthen its solidarity with the socialist countries, with all the states, and with progressive forces everywhere, with a view to eliminating the nuclear threat, achieving disarmament, and securing peace, independence, and progress for all mankind.

SFRY'S MOJSOV SPEAKS AT UN DISARMAMENT SESSION

LD051754 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1047 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Geneva, 5 Jul (TANJUG) -- Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov, who arrived in Geneva yesterday, delivered a speech this morning at the plenary session of the UN Disarmament Committee. Pakistani Ambassador Ahmad Mansoor, who is chairing the committee this month, warmly greeted Federal Secretary Mojsov and stressed fruitful cooperation between Yugoslavia and Pakistan in a number of areas within the framework of nonaligned policy. He then gave the floor to Lazar Mojsov who said:

"At the first special session of the UN General Assembly on Disarmament we discovered, by forming the Disarmament Committee, the most suitable solution for such a body which could provide the basis and stronger encouragement for disarmament negotiations and in so doing respond in the most adequate way to the fulfillment of one of the most urgent tasks facing the modern world. For the first time in the history of multilateral negotiations on disarmament, all military nuclear powers became committee members, as did a large group of countries with different social, political and international orientations. This had made it possible for the committee on a democratic, equal and representative basis to tackle the fulfillment of a very responsible mandate." This was stressed by Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov in his speech at the Disarmament Committee session held in Geneva today.

Continuing his speech Mojsov said: "There is no doubt at all that the state of the present-day international relations, in which negative developments have the upper hand, gives cause for deep concern. The policy of acting from positions of force, and the aspiration to maintain and perpetuate domination and to foil a free development of nations and countries through the policy of imposing one's own predominant influence are at the root of this development. We are witnessing attempts to legalize threats of force and its actual use in all the spheres of international life, which is deepening the crisis of the overall system of international political and economic relations regarding which efforts are still made persistently for the system to be based on bloc division and on a balance of force and terror. Independence, security and the development of an increasing number of countries are under an immediate threat, ranging from various forms of interference and pressure to direct military interventions. This is leading constantly to the opening of new conflicts and focal points of crises which has more than once brought the world to the very brink of war.

The crisis of the world economy has become dramatically exacerbated, which has a particularly catastrophic effect on the position of the developing countries. Such a situation is permanently undermining the very foundations of peace and security in the world.

It is the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, which with its global nature and new quality threatens the very existence of civilization and even the human species, which is imparting a particularly negative characteristic to the present day international relations. Never before have weapons played such a crucial role in the life of nations, countries and people. Never before has the future of the world depended to such an extent on the kind of reply we shall find to this problem which is shaking the totality of international relations. Unfortunately this death race goes on unceasingly and the resources set aside for it are going up all the time.

The arms race between the leading powers concerns all kinds of weapons, nuclear and conventional, and also new mass extermination resources, and is being extended to increasingly large land, air, sea and space areas.

The borderline between nuclear and conventional weapons is being obliterated. To all intents and purposes this means that political, technical and psychological barriers regarding the change from the use of conventional to the use of nuclear weapons are being obliterated, thus opening the way to a nuclear war.

The intensified arms race, and the use of force which accompanies it, force the nonaligned and the developing countries, because of the pressure to which they are exposed, to increase their resources in order to strengthen their overall defense possibilities, thereby reducing their already modest possibilities for their economic and social development.

The unbridled arms race is jeopardizing the modest results attained during the postwar period on the broader disarmament plane. The question is realistically posed whether it will be possible, in the situation in which the assumed commitments concerning the halting and the rechannelling of the race are not being respected, to ensure that all other subjects will go on maintaining the present extent of accepted commitments. This applies also to the agreements which have estalished certain limits and bans and also the renunciation of the possession of specific kinds of weapons. It is not hard to imagine the consequences of this chaotic development which will lead to a constant and heedless acceleration of the arming in the world, in all its aspects and in all the areas.

If we proceed along this way the world will dramatically approach the time when it can lose its control over events and when it will embark on a downhill course which will constantly magnify the threat of a conflict. This is indicated also by the danger of a qualitative new arms race in Europe, where enormous stocks of nuclear and conventional weapons are concentrated, and by the danger of militarization of entire regions, the Mediterranean, for example. Soon we would be confronted by the same tendencies of the further continuation of the arms race in other parts of the world too.

The responsibility for this arms race is well known. It is caused by the bloc policy of superiority and domination. Its content, extent and objectives are determined by the protagonists of this policy in keeping with their strategic needs and interests. The recent nonaligned summit in Delhi and the UN meetings too are quite explicit on this point.

Our objective at this moment is not so much to apportion responsibility bur rather to point out the urgency and the commitments to take action to change the existing state of affairs unless we want to find ourselves on a road from which there is no return. It is now quite clear to everyone that the balance sheet of the arms race is negative in all areas of international relations. Not only has the arms race failed to produce more security, but it represents a direct negation of security and of international cooperation. It has become clear that the road of force and weapons can attain only temporary and deceptive advantages and that the resistance to such policy is increasingly strong and universal.

It is therefore high time that decisive steps be taken to halt it and to establish political conditions for a movement in the direction of disarmament. In this respect we rightly expect the great powers, as protagonists of the arms race, by adopting concrete measures of curbing the constant irrational growth of their military potential, to contribute to the attainment of this target. The process of halting the arms race must be started in the center, where the race started and from where, like concentric circles, it is spreading to all sides. This process must inevitably be started by the leading powers; that is their debt to this and future generations.

The arms race is often justified by the needs of national security and the need that the entire system of international security should be adapted to it. These are justified preoccupations of every country. However, postwar developments show that the existing system has not been in a position to establish equal security for everyone because it did not take into account the changed structure of the international community and the needs stemming from it.

Out of the bloc division of the world and the relations created on the basis of this division, a specific viewpoint has arisen of the nature of the international community and of international politics characterized exclusively by the logic of interbloc rivalry in the desire to extend one's own influence to increasingly large areas.

The concept of security based on a balance of forces was formed on these assumptions. In other words weapons were used to construct it. This approach produces the constant desire to increase military potential and to attain an advantage, even if it is temporary. Although the balance of forces in specific conditions can diminish a threat of war, it cannot -- indeed it has never been able to do so throughout history -- become a constant structure of preserving peace. In the balance concept there is inherent the desire that it be always established at a higher level of armament, which constantly provokes fresh crises which then compound uncertainty and lack of trust.

An integral part of the concept of balance is the doctrine of so-called nuclear deterrence which, in order to enhance its "credibility," has always served as a motivation for the arms race, especially from its qualitative aspect. Conceived as a means of protecting the vital interests of the blocs, deterrence could not become a path toward universal peace. Over 100 major or minor military conflicts have erupted under its shadow, conflicts in which enormous destruction has been caused and casualties have run into the millions. This in itself speaks clearly of the nature of the doctrine of deterrence and of its selective application as a means to maintain security in the world.

New doctrines about the conduct of nuclear wars limited in scope, from which it is allegedly possible to emerge as a victor, are engendered on the same or similar assumptions. Such doctrines are not only illusory, but they pave the way for the use of nuclear weapons and therefore by their very nature represent an encouragement to raise the arms race to a higher qualitative level.

Postwar experience unequivocally testified to the fact that the bloc concept of security was not in a position to transcend its narrow framework, to make the security question a universal one and to provide the solutions on which it may be possible to build equal security for everyone. At best, a "nonwar situation" would be maintained, parallel with the constant movement along the brink of conflict, while most of the world would be kept in a situation of being held hostage to a nuclear cataclysm and constant use of force.

As against this approach to security the nonaligned countries have developed a concept which was reconfirmed at the recent Seventh Nonaligned Conference in Delhi. This concept proceeds from the viewpoint that lasting international peace cannot rest on the rivalry between blocs and the leading powers, on the force of arms and on recourse to force. It must of necessity be built within the process of changing the existing international relations and creating a new system in which freedom, independence and equality will be accessible to every state and people. For this sort of approach it is indispensable to interpret the international community in a new way -- as a gathering of equal subjects, and involved in cooperation in the implementation of joint objectives which is all becoming an essential condition for development and for survival too.

At the center of this concept of nonaligned countries there is implicit the conviction that peace is a general benefit to all of mankind and that all the countries are responsible for it, not neglecting in this respect the special commitments of the great powers. This implies, among other things, the removal of the policy of positions of strength, the need to overcome the present bloc divisions in the world, the practice of the policy of universal detente and the solution of the contradictions of the present world by peaceful means. It also presupposes the universal application of the principle of active and peaceful coexistence and consistent respect for the principles of the UN Charter in all international relations among states. Of course, these objectives are feasible only in conditions of a substantial reduction of the armed forces and of armaments in the world. This is why disarmament is one of the key elements of the security concept of the nonaligned countries."

Referring then to the possibility of resolving this problem, Mojsov said:

"It is certain that there is no magic formula to overcome the present situation in the disarmament talks. Disarmament is at the same time both the cause and the consequence of a specific state, directions and tendencies in the development of international relations. It is a fact that it both depends on the nature of overall relations in the world and, in its turn, influences these relations. For this reason the solution of disarmament problems can be sought only in this context. This obliges us, proceeding from the reality of the present situation, to set ourselves such objectives as it would be feasible to implement through joint efforts and with corresponding political will.

Here we have in mind, among other things, the reaching of an agreement on the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe, an agreement between the two leading powers on limiting their strategic nuclear arms and particularly an agreement on the so-called "Euromissiles." We also mean the need for signing a covention on chemical weapons and an agreement on an all-inclusive ban on nuclear tests, as well as the need for strengthening measures to promote trust, creating areas of peace and cooperation and nuclear-free zones in the world, and convening a conference on disarmament in Europe. We also have in mind an urgent opening of essential negotiations in the Disarmament Committee on issues of nuclear and conventional disarmament, on banning all weapons of mass destruction, on banning the use of space for purposes of the arms race and on urgent measures aimed at preventing a nuclear war. Producing a comprehensive program of disarmament, which the committee has been working on for a long time, would open up paths and create conditions for faster progress in initiating the process of disarmament.

Within its limits Yugoslavia has tried to contribute to efforts undertaken by the international community in the sphere of disarmament. We have been doing this in the most sincere conviction that in the shadow of weapons there can be no lasting peace and security for anyone and that disarmament is the way for creating a more peaceful life for us all. This is essentially what led President Tito at the Fifth Conference of the Nonaligned Countries in Colombo in 1976 to propose that the nonaligned should launch an initiative to convene a special session of the UN General Assembly devoted to disarmament. Yugoslavs will continue to support all proposals and initiatives which even partially contribute to halting the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and to opening up paths of disarmament. Yugoslavia will also advocate the need for holding essential talks on disarmament at all levels -- bilateral, multilateral and regional. We are particularly worried by the present situation in Europe, burdened by provocations whose outermost limits still cannot be realized, but which will without doubt aggravate even more the entire atmosphere in international relations, which even now is very unfavorable. For this reason we believe it vital that the Disarmament Committee should become a place for true negotiations on disarmament. We will continue to act in this direction.

The gravity of the situation dictates the need for urgent action. Solving the questions of disarmament is possible only by joint efforts on the part of all members of the international community, in which the great powers have special obligations and responsibilities. In this action the United Nations should occupy a prominent place. The United Nations offers a unique political framework for the development of the most extensive international cooperation in the sphere of disarmament which will enable all states to make a full contribution, by their active participation, to the analysis and solution of this vital question of the present-day world. For this reason we believe the further strengthening of the United Nations in this sphere to be necessary. This not only does not clash with the role of the Disarmament Committee but, on the contrary, can give it a necessary stimulus.

Today we need an attitude toward disarmament which would not imply the abuse of disarmament for political and propaganda purposes. It is necessary to restore confidence in the possibility of reaching agreement and in the ability of the human mind to protect and save itself from means of destruction created by itself. More than ever before, today we need persistent, patient and resolute negotiations which sincerely aspire to achieve concrete results. The Disarmament Committee, as a unique body of multilateral negotiations on disarmament, has to play a principal role in these efforts."

GDR RADIO ON WEST'S RESPONSE TO EAST'S PROPOSALS

DW051242 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Guenter Leuschner international weekly review]

[Excerpt] Viewing the reactions of Western media to the appeal by the socialist countries, we see there is a certain relief in these circles. In all possible variants, commentators point to the moderate note, the appeal to listen to reason, and the renunciation of sabre-rattling and so-called threats. Did they expect anything else? But why, since meanwhile it should also be known to the West that the socialist countries try to solve crisis situations by way of negotiations instead of preventing such solutions.

Moscow has only shown that we remain true to ourselves regarding this continuity in our foreign policy. However, one thing should be added -- in some Western commentaries that sound so relieved, the impression is being suggested more or less clearly that everything is okay now and no one needs to worry any more. Nothing at all is okay, as long as it is only we who always make proposals for security and peace, while the West practically ignores them. Six months pass quickly, and opportunities are easily missed.

It is also necessary to recall this fact, because there is a second, very strange argument in the West on the Moscow proposals. They contain hardly anything new, as compared to what we offered the West early this year. It is true that this is not quite entirely correct, but where is NATO's answer to our January proposals? What is the result of the close study promised at the time of such initiatives as the conclusion of an agreement on the renunciation of force, the freeze on nuclear weapons, the renunciation of first use of nuclear weapons, and so on? For 6 months now, NATO has doggedly said nothing about the Warsaw Pact's so-called old proposals and now it (?complains) that there is hardly anything new. This is either a contradiction or a tactic that leads to the question of whether such behavior will also be continued in the months to come, even though time is now more pressing than in January.

There has been no positive signal by NATO following the Warsaw Pact summit in Prague, neither regarding confidence-building measures nor regarding the key issue for Europe, the prevention of the deployment of new U.S. missiles on our continent. Therefore, it was necessary for Moscow to remind NATO that all these proposals continue to be valid and that time is pressing, because if the new U.S. first-strike weapons are installed on the socialist countries' front door, we will be forced to take steps to preserve the military balance.

Foreign Minister Fischer made it clear to the UN secretary general during his GDR visit that we would like to avoid such measures. It is also -- and not lastly -- for this reason that the Warsaw Pact has reiterated its appeal for reason. However, if the extended hand is rejected, then Erich Honecker's recent statements to Soviet army units stationed in the GDR naturally apply as well. In such a case, we would have to take the necessary measures for our protection, in accordance with our alliance commitments.

Thus, NATO has its choice, and every NATO country must decide, each one for itself and with adequate responsibility. By the way, it must decide also bearing in mind its relations with its neighbors. Those who have an interest in goodneighborly relations must be aware that they cannot thrive in the shadow of U.S. first-strike weapons.

That the socialist countries are prepared to meet the other side even more than half-way has been proved by them at the Madrid CSCE conference. Two months ago, we stated our willingness to sign the proposal of the neutral and nonaligned states for a final document without any changes, even though not all of our wishes have been considered there. If the NATO states had acted the same way -- which would have been fair -- this meeting would long since have been successfully concluded. Instead, NATO made petty objections, proposals, and amendments. At that point, when everything was on the verge of failure, the Soviet Union on Friday of last week proposed a way out once again and showed a readiness to compromise. In other words, it has done more than it was obliged to do.

If there is fresh hope in Madrid for a speedy positive conclusion, it is for this reason. However, this is possible only if the Western states now start tackling the unresolved problems with similar responsibility. If this happens, it will prove that progress in the sense of detente is possible even in a very complicated international situation. And why should this only apply to Madrid?

ATA COMMENTS ON WARSAW PACT SUMMIT COMMUNIQUE

AU301145 Tirana ATA in English 1000 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Tirana, June 30 /ATA/ A communique issued by the Soviet news agency TASS reported that the summit of the Warsaw Treaty member countries was over in Moscow. As it was expected, the military problems, and in particular, the nuclear armament race in Europe between the two superpowers and the aggressive pacts commanded by them, constituted the main item of the summit. In this regard the communique points out that the United States and its allies in NATO "continue their efforts to achieve military superiority". It stresses that the Soviet Union and its bloc "will never allow military superiority over them" and they will make resolute efforts "to sec e the equilibrium of forces".

The communique published was full of hackneyed slogans on "peace" and "disarmament" and the attempts to hide out the aggressive and warmongering course of the Soviet social-imperialists, to which the Warsaw Treaty, too, serves.

DEFENSE OFFICIAL OUTLINES ARMY TASKS, PRINCIPLES

AU021542 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 28 Jun 83 p 3

[Article by Deputy Defense Minister Simon Ballabani in framework of approaching 40th anniversary of Albanian People's Army: "Like Every Science, Our Military Art Is Constantly Developing"]

[Text] During the past 40 years of the existence of our People's Army, consecutive successes have also been achieved in the field of our Marxist-Leninist military science, in working out our strategic defense concepts, and in educating and training all personnel. As an integral part of the Marxist-Leninist military science created and elaborated by the party and personally by Comrade Enver Hoxha ever since the antifascist national liberation war and during the years of socialist construction, our People's Military Art constitutes one of the most valuable treasures having an original form and content and its own principles, demands, and norms in accordance with our country's specific conditions. Training on the basis of this art has made it possible for the army, in conjunction with the armed people, to successfully carry out its mission of defending the country at all times and in all circumstances. This is the reason the army considers the study and practical assimilation of this art to be a question of world outlook and belief, as well as an absolute necessity, because without it none of the defense tasks can be carried out properly and because this art alone leads to victory. "Our People's Military Art -- Comrade Enver Hoxha teaches us -- the education of the people with this art and their overall political and ideological education is not an end in itself, but aims at a sound and vital question: that we should successfully meet our eventual enemies."

Our Military Art on People's Warfare is dynamic. It constantly follows and reflects the dialectical development of our magnificent socialist reality. The organic link and integration of the problems of socialist construction, of the development of the economy and culture, with military and defense problems constitutes one of the basic factors making for its further development. New prospects are constantly being opened on this basis for new and more revolutionary forms and methods in the training of all our martial people and in increasing combat readiness to defend the country. Our military art is also enriched by and is developing in accordance with the demands for the further development and perfection of various forms of combat, taking into consideration the basic elements operating on the battlefield: men, weapons, and the terrain which are constantly developing and changing.

Ideology, the general policy and line of the party, and the teachings and instructions of the supreme commander of the Armed Forces, Comrade Enver Hoxha, are always at the foundation of the development of our People's Military Art. Proceeding from the present stage of development of the Army, from the current situation and the nature of our military art itself, the Eighth AWP Congress instructed the party organizations, their instruments, and all Communists and Army personnel, among other things, to increase their efforts in political and combat training and in mastering and creatively applying the demands of this art. The party teaches us that the country is defended through a high level of military training, a knowledge of the laws of war, and the mastering and implementation of the strategy and tactics of people's warfare and the competent use of weapons and equipment. Hence the absolute necessity to study profoundly and implement competently the People's Military Art in such a way that training is carried out in conditions as near to those one would meet in war.

Our people's experience in combat has shown that the principles and demands of people's warfare have always been applied in accordance with the specific conditions and circumstances in our country. This absolute necessity is also reflected in our Military Art of People's Warfare to make certain that our military men may think out, implement, and practice the most rational forms and methods possible in the training of army personnel to successfully meet any aggression against our country and to ensure at all costs ultimate victory against the aggressors. In the effort to apply our military art in a creative manner on the training field and everywhere else, our people do not withdraw within the shell of superficial study and sterotyped application; they do not operate mechanically and do not seek readymade solutions; they do not adopt a wait and see attitude, but show initiative and try to analyze everything objectively and in accordance with the laws of warfare. This is the way to implement Comrade Enver's teaching that "all army cadres, old and young, must collaborate closely with each other; they must master this art and add to it with their great daily experience; they must constantly extend and develop its image."

Being a people's art, our military art finds the source of its development in the broad-working masses, in productive and intellectual activity, and in the military training of the greatest of all creators, the people, whom the party has made conscious of their great responsibility in mastering the military art in order to defend the country against all enemies, at all times, and in all circumstances, no matter how severe. Cadres and servicemen in active service or in reserve, people's volunteers, pupils and students, who have considerable training experience over many years on the basis of the People's Military Art, are continually resolving tasks arising from its demands, drawing conclusions, bringing in new ideas, and making valuable generalizations. They are thus opening up a broad avenue to the progress, development, enrichment, and perfecting of this art. The party has thus practically implemented and continues to implement the revolutionary principle that our military science is not only the property of all martial people, but also its creation. The construction, enrichment and implementation of our People's Military Art is thus based on one of our party's great principles: on the line of the masses. This source of development and creativeness is inexhaustible and is a great force making for the further progress of our military thinking and activity, because it is impossible to have people's warfare and a people's military art without the participation of the popular masses.

Our People's Military Art is also further enriched and developed through the considerable experience of various forms of training carried out by commands, staffs, and personnel of the armed forces, through the revolutionary work and life of our army.

The training itself helps to work out and to creatively apply the demands of our People's Military Art. The commands, staffs, and personnel of the various defense structures, guided by the party organs and basic organizations, are thus drawing conclusions and defining new tasks to further raise their ideopolitical standard and combat readiness.

The tasks set out by the party to further deepen the technical and scientific revolution must also be correctly understood and implemented in the military as in all other fields. Comrade Enver instructs that in the army, too, everything must progress, the equipment must be perfected, ideas must be developed, and the generalization of ideas must lead to the development of theoretical thinking and the formulation of new, more advanced, more effective, and profitable laws. Army personnel in all structures, the cadres and specialists, are putting all their efforts into creative work and have achieved considerable successes. Numerous problems pertaining to the military organization of the people, to the improvement of weapons, the revolutionizing of various forms and methods in carrying out combat operations in the field, the perfecting of elements of combat readiness, the enrichment of the material and technical base, and so forth have been resolved through various studies. This has brought in new and considerable theoretical material and great practical experiences which have deepened the creative nature of our People's Military Art.

Educated with the party's ideology and Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings and armed by them with a powerful weapon such as our Marxist-Leninist People's Military Art, our People's Army, which emerged from a small army from the Antifascist National Liberation War, has been transformed today, on its 40th anniversary, into a powerful army of the armed people, a modern and advanced army, an invincible force in defense of the socialist homeland, and a loyal arm of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

BRIEFS

WHO DIRECTOR'S VISIT -- Tirana, June 22/ATA/ At the invitation of the Ministry of Health, the general director of the World Health Organisation Dr. Halfdan Mahler arrived in our country yesterday. He was welcomed at the airport by the Vice Minister of Health Luftulla Ceka; Prof. Fejzi Hoxha and others. Yesterday, the Minister of Health, Ajli Alushani, received the general director of the World Health Organisation Dr. Halfdan Mahler. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 22 Jun 83 AU]

DISTRICT LIBERATION COMMEMORATION -- The 41st anniversary of the liberation of Kurvelesh region in Vlore District has been commemorated. Taking part in the meeting were workers, cooperativists, soldiers, veterans, martyrs' family members, young people, and directing cadres of the district party and state organs as well as representatives of the mass organizations. Taking part was also Foto Cami, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member. Wreaths were laid on the martyrs' graves on behalf of the AWP Central Committee and the AWP committees and executive councils of Vlore, Tepelene, Gjirokaster, and Sarande Districts. Foto Cami greeted those present on behalf of the AWP Central Committee, the Council of Minsters, the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front, and Enver Hoxha personally. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 26 Jun 83 AU]

COMMUNIQUE ON POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

AU041432 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Jul 83 p 2

[Communique on visit to Bulgaria of Stefan Olszowski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and Polish minister of foreign affairs, 30 June - 1 July]

[Text] At the invitation of Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, Stefan Olszowski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and Polish minister of foreign affairs, paid an official and friendly visit to Bulgaria on 30 June and 1 July 1983.

Stefan Olszowski was received by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman. He was also received by Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers. The meetings took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The Polish minister of foreign affairs laid a wreath at the Dimitrov Mausoleum.

The Bulgarian and Polish ministers of foreign affairs briefed each other on the situations in their countries, discussed the development and prospects for cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Polish People's Republic, and exchanged opinions on topical international issues.

Petur Mladenov briefed his Polish colleague on the implementation of the tasks set by the 12th BCP Congress and on the further construction of the developed socialist society in Bulgaria.

Stefan Olszowski spoke about the actions taken in Poland to implement the decisions of the Ninth Extraordianry PZPR Congress on stabilizing life in the country and creating a broad front of national rebirth under party leadership that will unite all Polish patriotic and progressive forces around the goals of socialism and the achievement of these goals, which are of key importance for the life of the state and the people.

The two ministers learned with satisfaction that relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Polish People's Republic are successfully developing in every area on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, and in the the spirit of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance signed on 29 April 1948 and renewed on 6 April 1967.

During the talks the ministers stressed the great significance of the agreements on developing cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Polish People's Republic reached during the talks between Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, and Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic in May 1982.

Petur Mladenov and Stefan Olszowski noted that as a result of these agreements the comprehensive cooperation between Bulgaria and Poland is always growing stronger. They stressed that in the economic area, and especially in the areas of specialization and production sharing, there still are many opportunities, realization of which require joint efforts.

The two ministers confirmed the mutual interest and readiness to further and consistently expand and strengthen bilateral cooperation in all areas.

During the talks they stressed the two countries' determination to make a most active contribution to strengthening the unity of the socialist community countries and to take initiatives for strengthening the coordination of their actions in implementing the policy agreed upon by the Warsaw Pact and CEMA.

The ministers of foreign affairs devoted great attention to discussing topical international issues. They noted with concern that as a result of the actions of the most reactionary imperialist circles, and especially the United States, the international situation has seriously deteriorated.

The two sides sharply criticized the course of intensifying the arms race and total confrontation with the socialist countries initiated by Reagan's administration. This course was judged an attempt to achieve military superiority over the Warsaw Pact and change the balance of power in favor of imperialism. As a result of this course, the danger of nuclear war has grown.

The two ministers stressed that a quick end to the arms race and the beginning of disarmament, especially in the nuclear area, is a key issue of our time. They again declared that Bulgaria and Poland support the proposals, especially important for peace, included in the Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee of 5 January 1983, as well as the Soviet peace proposals. Their implementation, beginning with the adoption of the proposal to sign a treaty on mutual nonuse of military force and maintaining peaceful relations between the Warsaw Pact and NATO member countries, would significantly contribute to strengthening peace and security in Europe and the world.

The two countries support the successful conclusion of the USSR-U.S. Geneva START and INF talks with the goal of achieving balance at the lowest level, while preserving the principles of equality and equal security.

The foreign affairs ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Polish People's Republic stressed that the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe will complicate the situation in Europe and the world and sharply increase the danger of a nuclear conflict. This will require the Warsaw Pact member countries to undertake appropriate measures to defend their security. In this context, they expressed total support for the declaration of the Soviet Government of 28 May 1983.

The two foreign affairs ministers confirmed the importance and special topicality of the evaluations and conclusions included in the joint declaration of responsible party and state leaders of the seven fraternal socialist countries adopted in Moscow on 28 June 1983, which propose to take concrete steps for disarmament, and stressed the need to urgently freeze the nuclear weapons of all nuclear states, beginning with the United States and the USSR. All nuclear states that have not already done so must undertake the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

Stefan Olszowski expressed the support of the Polish People's Republic for the proposal of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, for concrete measures to turn the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone. He highly evaluated the active, consistent and constructive policy of the Bulgarian Government to strengthen good-neighborly relations in the Balkans as well as strengthen peace and security in Europe and the world.

Minister Petur Mladenov stressed that the People's Republic of Bulgaria highly values the consistent peaceful policy of the Polish People's Republic and its contribution to decreasing tension and strengthening peace in Europe and the world.

The two countries agreed in their evaluation that every attempt to question the present political and territorial realities in Europe that have existed since World War II contributes to exacerbating the international situation, burdens international relations in Europe, and contradicts the willingness of the peoples to live under conditions of lasting peace. They expressed a determined protest against the tendencies to and manifestations of judicial and territorial revenge, which are increasing in the FRG. These tendencies and manifestations carry the explosive charge of a new conflict in Europe.

The ministers of foreign affairs favor a positive conclusion of the Madrid meeting that corresponds to the expectations of the European peoples and ensures the convocation of a conference on measures to strengthen confidence and security in Europe, as well as for disarmament and the continuation of the process that began in Helsinki.

They expressed the two countries' concern with the exacerbation of the situation in the Middle East as a result of the continuing aggressive policy of Israel, supported by the United States. They stressed the need for a quick, comprehensive, just, and lasting solution of the Middle East crisis. A necessary condition for this solution is the total withdrawal of Israel from all territories occupied in 1967 and thereafter, including Lebanon. The two ministers stressed again the need to recognize the legal rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and to create their own independent state, as well as guarantee the right of independent existence and development to all states in the region.

The two sides support the struggle of the peoples against imperialism and for national and social liberation, and support the final liquidation of racial discrimination, apartheid, genocide, colonialism, and neocolonialism.

The talks between the foreign affairs ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Polish People's Republic took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and demonstrated full unity of opinion on all questions discussed. They were characterized by cordiality and mutual willingness to strengthen the comprehensive cooperation between the two countries and peoples in the interest of the unity of the socialist community countries, and in the name of peace and security in Europe and the world.

Stefan Olszowski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and Polish minister of foreign affairs, invited Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, to pay an official and friendly visit to Poland. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

VISITING LAO MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES 4 JUL

Defense Minister Welcomes Guests

AU041425 Sofia BTA in English 1335 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Sofia, July 4 (BTA) -- A delegation of the Lao People's Army, led by the member of the Politburo of the CC of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council and minister of national defence of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, Army General Khamtai Siphandon, arrived in Bulgaria today. The delegation will pay an official and friendly visit here at the invitation of the member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of national defence of Bulgaria, Army General Dobri Dzhurov.

At Sofia airport the representatives of the Lao Armed Forces were welcomed by Army General Dobri Dzhurov.

Talks Begin 4 Jul

AU041755 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] On 4 July in Sofia official talks began between a Bulgarian military delegation led by Comrade Dobri Dzhurov and a delegation of the Lao People's Army led by Army Gen. Khamtai Siphandon, member of the Politburo of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, deputy premier and minister of national defense. The talks are taking place in a friendly atmosphere.

FRENCH CP DELEGATION ENDS VISIT 30 JUN

AU302006 Sofia BTA in English 1918 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Sofia, June 30 (BTA) -- A delegation of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party, led by Ms Cathrine [name as received] Kargatter, member of the CC of the French Communist Party, was on visit here from June 25 to 30 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

The delegation was received by the secretary of the CC of the BCP, Mr Dimitur Stanishev. The further development of fraternal relations between the BCP and the French Communist Party was discussed.

ZHIVKOV AT BURGAS PLENUM; FOCUS ON PRODUCTION

AU050936 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] A plenum of the BCP Okrug Committee is taking place in Burgas today, with the participation of Comrade Todor Zhivkov. Comrades Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nacho Papazov, chairman of the Committee for Science and Technical Progress; Stanka Shopova, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; and Nikolay Zhishev, first secretary of the Burgas Okrug BCP Committee are also attending the plenum.

The plenum is discussing the work of the okrug party organization in efficiently using existing raw materials, fuels, and energy sources, as well as in implementing the demands of the forthcoming National Party Conference in these sectors. Particular attention is devoted to work in accomplishing the triple task: productivity, discipline, and quality of production.

The program on effectively using existing raw materials and energy resources in the okrug during the period of the Eighth 5-Year Plan and up to 1990 is also being discussed at the plenum.

In his introductory address on the main report that was distributed earlier, Nikolay Zhishov, first secretary of the Burgas Okrug Party Committee, pointed out that assigned tasks can be implemented only on the basis of an accelerated production of scientific-technical progress achievements; only by adopting advanced, new technological methods and goods; only by increasing labor and technological discipline; only by improving production quality; and only by consistently applying the new economic approach and its mechanism.

RADIO REPORTS LEADER APPEARANCES 26 JUN-3 JUL

AU021512 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its newscasts between 26 June and 3 July, as indicated in parentheses, notes the following appearances by Bulgarian leaders:

Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the National Assembly, attended a session of the National Assembly Permanent Commission for Environmental Protection (0900 GMT 28 June). Todorov also attended a session of the National Assembly Permanent Commission for Social Policy (0900 GMT 29 June).

Georgi Atanasov, BCP Central Committee secretary and chairman of the Committee for State and People's Control, attended the funeral in Sofia of a deceased female academician and read letter of sympathy from Todor Zhivkov (1730 GMT 28 June).

Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, and Dimitur Stoyanov, minister of internal affairs, attended a celebration in Gorna Oryakhovitsa on the 90th anniversary of local party organization. Dimitur Stanishev is also reported to have accompanied the Sandinist National Liberation Front delegation led by Bayardo Arce, which is touring Bulgaria and has traveled to Blagoevgrad (1300 GMT 2 July).

Chudomir Aleksandrov, BCP Central Committee secretary and first secretary of the Sofia city party committee, attended a conference in Sofia on fulfilling the scientific and cultural objectives set by the 12th BCP Congress (0900 GMT 29 June). Aleksandrov is also reported to have attended a session of the Sofia city People's Council (1730 GMT 30 June).

Milko Balev, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, received Frieda Braun, WIDF chairman, in Sofia (1730 GMT 29 June).

Tsola Dragoycheva, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, and Misho Mishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, attended a ceremony in Sofia at which Dragoycheva was presented with a medal by Frieda Braun, WIDF chairman (1500 GMT 29 June).

Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, and Georgi Yordanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Committee for Culture, attended a conference and presented awards to leading participants in a competitive campaign concerning the construction of sports facilities (1730 GMT 29 June).

Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, visited a heavy-machine-building plant near the town of Radomir (1730 GMT 30 June).

Andrey Lukanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Minsters, received in Sofia the delegation of the Sandinist National Liberation Front led by Bayardo Arce (1930 GMT 1 July).

CPCZ, GOVERNMENT ENDORSE 28 JUN MOSCOW MEETING

AU051139 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Jul 83 p 1

[CTK report: "Standpoint of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government on the Results of the Moscow Meeting"]

[Text] Prague, 1 Jul (CTK) -- The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government have discussed the course and the results of the meeting of leading party and state representatives of the Warsaw Pact member states, held in Moscow on 28 June 1983, and have expressed their endorsement of the approach of the Czechoslovak representatives led by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president. They highly appraise the joint statement adopted there and fully identify with the analysis of the current international situation carried out at the Moscow meeting. They note that in a situation when, through the fault of U.S. and NATO imperialist circles, tension continues to escalate, relations between states are being destabilized, and the danger of nuclear war with all its disastrous consequences is growing, the set of proposals contained in the Political Declaration issued in Prague remains a relevant and realistic program of the struggle to halt the arms race, avert war, and ensure peace.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government express their full support to the proposals contained in the joint declaration issued in Moscow, particularly those aimed at limiting and refraining from the use of nuclear weapons. They consider it essential to reach an agreement that would preclude the deployment of new American intermediate-range missiles in the countries of Western Europe and would at the same time lead to reducing the number of intermediate-range weapons on the European Continent on the basis of equality and mutual security, and at the lowest possible level.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government stress that the CSSR, together with other countries of the socialist community, will exert maximum efforts to avert the threat of war, preserve the strategic equilibrium in Europe, and defend the security of the socialist community.

The CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR Government have charged the respective Czechoslovak party and state bodies with ensuring that the conclusions of the Moscow meeting are detailed and consistently implemented.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES REAGAN ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

AU051020 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Jul 83 p 1

[CTK report: "On the State Holiday"]

[Text] Prague, 3 Jul (CTK) -- CSSR President Gustav Husak sent a congratulatory telegram to U.S. President Ronald Wilson Reagan on the occasion of his country's state holiday.

DEFENSE MINISTER TRAVELS TO USSR, RECEIVES AWARD

Departs 6 Jul

LD060918 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Army General Martin Dzur, defense minister, left by air today for an official visit to the USSR. He has been invited by Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR defense minister.

Receives Order of Lenin

LD052322 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded Army General Martin Dzur, Czechoslovak minister of national defense, the Order of Lenin for combat merits in the joint fight during World War II and for his great contribution to strengthening the combat alliance of the armed forces of the USSR and the CSSR. The decree is signed by Yuriy Andropov, chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium and Tengiz Menteshashvili, secretary of the Supreme Soviet Presidium.

COMMITTEE ON COOPERATION WITH LAOS MEETS

Rohlicek Leads Delegation

LD042018 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] The second session of the intergovernmental Czechoslovak-Laotian Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation opened in Prague today. The Czechoslovak delegation is led at the talks by Rudolf Rohlicek, federal deputy premier; the Laotian delegation is headed by Sali Vongkhamsao, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee of the Laotian People's Democratic Republic. Participants in the talks appreciated the development of economic contacts between the two countries and examined the results of mutual cooperation achieved since the previous session of the committee.

Strougal Receives Deputy Premier

LD051908 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal today received Sali Vongkhamsao, deputy chairman of the Lao Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, who heads the Lao delegation to the session of the Czechoslovak-Laotian Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, in the Hrzan Palace in Prague. Lubomir Strougal praised the significance of all-round cooperation between the two countries and emphasized that it is mutually beneficial to seek ways to broaden it. He stated that Czechoslovakia is in a position to make an effective contribution to the economic development of Laos, the prospecting for and utilization of its natural wealth, the construction of communications, and the raising of cadre qualifications.

Final Document Signed

LD052128 Prague CTK in English 1947 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Prague [no dateline as received] -- The second session of the inter-governmental Czechoslovak-Laotian Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation ended here Tuesday by signing a final document.

The document was signed by leaders of the two delegations, Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek and Laotian Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Chairman of the State Planning Committee Sali Vongkhamsao.

The document [word indistinct] The successes of the development of economic relations between the two countries and spelled out (? other) tasks of widening the mutually advantageous economic and scientific-technological cooperation.

The further cooperation will concentrate on geological research, production of raw materials [word indistinct] scientific-technological information, coordination of national-economic [words indistinct] training of Laotian workers in Czechoslovakia.

The Laotian delegation left Czechoslovakia later in the day.

VISITS BY INDIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS

Indra Welcomes Guests

LD010626 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] A delegation from the Indian Parliament, headed by Speaker of the House of the People Bal Ram Jakhar, arrived for an official visit to Prague today.

At the airport, the Indian deputies were welcomed by Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly, at whose invitation the visit takes place.

Talks With Indra

LD020020 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] An Indian Parliament delegation was received today by Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly. In friendly talks, he spoke about current problems in the world. He said that at a time when it is necessary to deal with great global probiems of mankind, great financial resources are being spent on armaments. Much of these could be used for aid to developing countries, to build their economies and to improve social and health care. He described as a cause of tense international relations the aggressive policy of imperialism, especially U.S. imperialism, which increases feverish armament, plans the deployment of new medium-range missiles in Europe, and refuses all peace disarmament proposals of the USSR and the other socialist countries.

Husak Reception

LD011651 Prague CTK in English 1521 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] Prague -- Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak received here Friday in the presence of chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Alois Indra a delegation of Indian Parliament, led by chairman of the lower chamber Bal Ram Jakhar, which is on an official visit here.

In a cordial talk, they stated that Czechoslovak-Indian relations, based on friendship and cooperation, have a long tradition and are an example of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. Meetings of parliamentary delegations also contribute to their development.

Exchanging their views on topical issues of the present international situation, they stressed that the two countries' opinions on major world problems are identical or close, which is apparent in consistent efforts for the safeguarding of peace in the world and the averting of a nuclear war threat, in the struggle for the halting of feverish armament and for disarmament.

Indra at Farewell

LD021424 Prague CTK in English 1344 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Prague [no dateline as received] -- Head of an Indian parliamentary delegation, Speaker of the House of the People Bal Ram Jakhar, left for home Saturday. He was seen off by Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra.

Chnoupek Receives Other Guests

LD042331 Prague CTK in English 1719 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Prague -- A visiting delegation of the Indian Parliament, led by Shyam Lal Yadav deputy chairman of the Council of States, was received by Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek on Monday.

In a cordial and friendly atmosphere they discussed problems of international relations, especially the preservation of peace in the world. At the same time they expressed satisfaction with the favourable development of Czechoslovak-Indian relations in which meetings of parliamentary and government representatives of the two countries traditionally have an important place.

Dinner Held

LD050106 Prague CTK in English 1901 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- Indian Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Nedungottu Philip Alexander gave here Monday a dinner in honour of a delegation of the Indian Parliament which on an official visit to Czechoslovakia. [sentence as received]

The dinner was attended by Chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Alois Indra, Deputy Chairmen of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Vaclav David, Bohuslav Kucera and Jaroslav Srb and other political and public representatives.

CHNOUPEK RECEIVES VISITING DPRK OFFICIAL

LD042310 Prague CTK in English 1718 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Prague [no dateline as received] -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek received here Monday visiting Deputy Foreign Minister Yi Chong-mok of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In a cordial discussion they reviewed questions of cooperation between the two countries and exchanged views on some important problems of the present-day international situation.

APPEAL FOR UNITY AMONG ARABS, PALESTINIANS

AU051303 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 1 Jul 83 p 5

[Ivana Stepankova article: "Unity Would Cure It; Discord in the Palestinian Movement Is Playing Into the Hands of the Israeli Policy"]

[Excerpts] The situation in the Middle East, or more precisely in the three main sides concerned with last year's war -- Israel, Lebanon and the PLO, is getting tied into increasingly bigger knots; the conflicts are deepening, the antagonisms growing.

Last year, the Palestinians left Beirut as moral victors; nobody had any substantial doubts about that. For this they could thank, above all, their high combat morale and the fact that they were united not only with regard to the goal of their fight, but also in their opinions on the strategy of this fight. But now we are hearing alarming reports about conflicts [rozpory] inside the PLO, and particularly in its most influential Fatah group. Colonel Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], one of the opponents of Y. 'Arafat's leading position, came out with the demand that a "collective leadership" be set up in Fatah. And last week it was announced in Damascus that Yasir 'Arafat was persona non grata in Syria. It might seem that the forces of imperialism -- deplorably, these have been joined also by certain Arab states, owing to their hesitant, passive attitude -- have started a new phase of operations in the Middle East. Since they did not succeed in destroying the PLO in the military sense in Beirut last year, they are now trying another way -- by striving to make use of the differences that, after all, have always existed among the Palestinians, and to liquidate the PLO from inside.

Another aim of these endeavors is to weaken Syria, which firmly opposes the Israeli-Lebanese agreement and firmly adheres to its principled positions.

The United States and Israel have not relaxed their efforts to conquer the Mideast area in the least. On the contrary, they can be said to be proceeding more and more harshly; they are complementing the rattling of arms with political and economic pressure. But the main grist to their mill is provided by the chronic disunity of the Arab world. Regrettably, as so often happens in the Middle East, conflicts usually sharpen rather speedily, and the path to a compromise is usually no easy matter.

It would be far more useful to resolve the conflicts at the round table, because the split in the PLO and the conflicts between the PLO and Syria would greatly harm the just fight of the Palestinian people against Israeli aggression. Time passes, and there is no need to provide Israeli expansionism with scope for further expansion. The consolidation of unity in the Arab world and the Palestinian movement would enhance the ability to act and would be the only cure for the current diseases afflicting this restless area.

PAP INTERVIEWS SINDERMANN ON TREATY WITH POLAND

LD052214 Warsaw PAP in English 2033 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Berlin 5 July -- On the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of signing of the treaty between the Polish People's Republic and the German Democratic Republic falling on 6 July this year the chairman of the GDR People's Chamber Horst Sindermann in an interview for the Berlin based PAP correspondent Jerzy Tomaszewski said inter alia: The significance of the Zgorzelec Treaty on the occasion of its signing was stressed by the then GDR Prime Minister Otto Grotewohl who said that due to this treaty a turning point was made in relations between our nations and that this border is an inviolable border of peace and friendship.

This treaty, H. Sindermann said, was possible due to the victory of anti-Hitler coalition over German fascism. The border of peace and friendship was strengthened and became inviolable due to it that both our states embarked on the road of socialism and through this the road of friendship between our nations. It had and it will continue to have impact on the situation in Europe because relations between our socialist states are a stabilizing factor for our peace policy. No power in the world is able to play us up against each other. We are working fully and completely in the interest of our nations.

Today the overwhelming majority of states and nations are on our side. The nonaligned countries conference in New Delhi was the best proof of it. Another proof of it are UNCTAD negotiations just concluded in Belgrade which were conducted under UN auspices. If those powerful forces of peace and social progress close their ranks, we, citizens of our socialist countries, under leadership of our Marxist-Leninist parties, will closely cooperate then policy of war and nuclear threats on the part of the Pentagon will not avoid its historical debacle and the desire of mankind for peace will turn into durable peace on the planet.

PROCEEDINGS OF EAST BERLIN 'PEACE WORKSHOP'

DW051407 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 5 Jul 83 p 5

[Text] Berlin (EPD) -- As was briefly reported, more than 3,000 mostly young people took part in a "peace workshop" in the area of the Redeemer Community in East Berlin, serving to exchange information among church peace groups and hold a discussion on the possibilities and aims of church peace work in the GDR. The meeting that took place at the invitation of the Berlin-Brandenburg church management and the East Berlin city youth pastorate, was held under the motto of "Plant Peace." On posters, in photographs, and printed texts, as well as in talks, the participants repeated their concern about the nuclear arms race and the planned NATO deployment of the new nuclear intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe. Repeatedly discussed was also the threat to peace by the increased militarization of a broad spectrum of GDR society.

Several church peace groups from East Berlin participated in the "peace workshop," as well as guests from the western part of the city and the FRG. Western reportage on peace initiatives by the church in the GDR was criticized.

Disciplinary Action Condemned

During a discussion, several spokesmen noted the gap between peace statements of the SED leadership and the absence of peaceableness in GDR society. The head of the Magdeburg Evangelical Academy, Hans Tschiche, said in this connection: "It is not acceptable to call for peace in foreign policy while domestically and politically creating a climate of fear and disciplinary action." Commenting on this statement, Carl Ordnung, the regional secretary of the Christian Peace Conference in the GDR, said that for him the GDR is domestically most peaceful, whereupon the audience objected loudly. In this connection, the state action against conscientious objectors was recalled as well as action against bearers of the "swords to plowshares" badges. The case of a medical student at Halle University was also noted; he had said during a lecture that patients should be given expensive medical treatment because enough money is already spent on armaments. This physician lost his job as lecturer. [sentence as published]

GDR author Rolf Schneider said in a discussion that it is not a sign of peacefulness "if young people are being harrassed because of wearing 'swords to plowshares' badges, if conscientious objectors experience handicaps in their professional training, and if those who voice their conscientious objection too late are subjected to courtsmartial." This shows evidence of an lack of interior peacefulness that makes outward peacefulness not credible in every respect, he said. According to Schneider, who explicitly supports atheism, the Sermon on the Mount can only produce "radical pacifism."

Criticism of Western Churches

Criticism was voiced during the meeting with regard to sister churches in the FRG that stated in their 1981 peace memorandum that it was "still possible" for Christians to safeguard peace in freedom through nuclear weapons. It was said that this position makes plain -- while the reformed peace theses do not -- the political ensnarement that can be occasionally seen even in GDR churches.

At the opening service before noon, East Berlin General Superintendent Guenter Krusche supported an open talk about peace in the GDR society as well. Today Christians must say no and not yes to mass annihilation weapons, he said, adding that this cannot be implemented politically with one step, but that a beginning must be made.

Tougher Action by Authorities

According to Western observers, GDR authorities lately have been acting more and more rigorously against suspected oppositionists. This was also the case in connection with the arrest of young Deacon Lothar Rochau, from Halle, which became known at the East Berlin "peace workshop." According to AP, Rochau was arrested along with four other persons at a protest action against environmental pollution by the Buna chemistry plants in Halle. However, he has been dismissed as deacom of the Halle-Neustadt Pastorate by the Evangelical Church management responsible for Halle because of his activities in "open youth work" outside the church.

Observers cite various reasons for the tougher attitude of GDR authorities. Among them is the argument that with a view to possible Warsaw Pact military countermeasures in case of a new deployment of American intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe, authorities want to stifle protests in their own country right at the outset. Another reason is the increase in exit permits from the GDR that became available last fall. Observers have said that because of its completely different size, the GDR does not have the same opportunity as the Soviet Union to simply oust the oppositionists. The expatriation of the Jena Independent Peace Group must be considered an exception.

EGON KRENZ RECEIVES NICARAGUAN YOUTH LEADER

LD022150 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1914 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] Berlin 2 Jul (ADN) -- The general coordinator of the National Executive Committee of the 19 July Sandinist Youth Movement of Nicaragua, Carlos Carrion Cruz, arrived on Saturday for a visit to the GDR. He comes at the invitation of the FDJ Central Council.

The guest from Nicaragua was given a cordial welcome by Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council. During a talk, Carlos Carrion spoke about the resistance of the Nicaraguan people and the Sandinist youth to the armed intervention of Somoza bandits on the border of his homeland. He thanked the people of the GDR and the youth organization for their anti-imperialist solidarity.

BRIEFS

BORDER GUARD ESCAPES TO FRG -- Kassel 5 Jul (DPA) -- A 20-year-old soldier of the GDR border troop escaped to the Federal Republic on Monday near Huenfeld (Hersfeld-Rotenburg District). A spokesman for the central border protection command in Kassel described the escape today, as follows: The 20-year old man drove a bulldozer, which he was operating with a second soldier, right up to the metal mesh fence and stopped so abruptly that his companion thought it had broken down. The latter jumped down from the vehicle and crawled under the bulldozer in order look for the presumed fault. The 20-year old used this opportunity to jump over the metal fence and into Federal German territory.

PZPR POLITBURO, PRESIDIUM HOLD JOINT SESSION

LD051846 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] A joint session of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the Government Presidium, at which representatives of the leadership of the Sejm and the Council of State participated, has considered the current sociopolitical situation in Poland and the tasks arising from it.

The PZPR Central Committee Politburo familiarized itself with the course and results of the Moscow meeting of the leaders of European socialist countries which took place on 28 June this year. The Polish delegation's stance and the content of the joint statement adopted at that meeting were fully approved. This expresses the unified stance of the fraternal parties and states in assessing the contemporary international situation and their joint strivings aimed at eliminating the threat of war and strengthening peace and security in the world.

It was emphasized that the development of the international situation which is dangerous for peace is a result of the U.S. Administration's course of confrontation, which is supported by certain NATO allies. This policy strives to undermine the balance of power by carrying out an unprecedented arms race, including the deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe. The Politburo fully supports the call contained in the socialist leaders' statement which is directed to the NATO states and all other states in the world. Supporting the joint proposals of the Warsaw Pact member states on disarmament, the Politburo deems it necessary to halt the arms race, reduce arms, and move toward disarmament, with particular attention to the elimination of the threat of nuclear confrontation and [word indistinct] on the European Continent.

The Politburo emphasized that Poland will undertake the necessary steps and initiatives in order to tighten cooperation between socialist states in the struggle for the realization of the peaceful proposal drawn up in the 5 January Prague declaration by the Warsaw Pact members and supported and developed by the 28 June statement of the socialist leaders. The PPR is in full solidarity with the antiwar movements in the world and will make its contribution to the implementation of the socialist states' coordinated policy in the name of joint security, peace, and the consolidation of detente.

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM ADOPTS DRAFT LAWS

LD051032 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] The Government Press Bureau has announced that the Presidium of the Council of Ministers has examined and adopted draft legal acts, including the draft law on the Office of the Minister of Internal Affairs and on the scope of activities of its organs. The Government Presiidum also preliminarily considered draft legal acts pertaining to the supreme organs of the state administration in the sphere of science, higher education, and technology. Subsequently, the Government Presidium examined and approved the draft hard currency law which regulates, among other things, under what circumstances persons are entitled to possess hard currency as well as the principles of hard currency use and also the competence of state administration in hard currency affairs.

The approved draft laws will shortly be submitted to the Sejm by the government. The deliberations are in progress.

The Government Presidium has started to discuss the concept of developing cooperation and goods' exchange with the Soviet Union until 1990. The government debate is indicative of the need to strengthen those directions and forms of cooperations with the Soviet Union which will ensure long-term development for the economy of Poland. Problems of the development of shipping construction until 1985 and, in general terms, until 1995, as well as the problems of work and social conditions are also on the agenda.

AUTHORITIES TO CONTINUE SUSPENSION OF ZLP

LD010945 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] It has been decided to continue the suspension of the activity of the Union of Polish Writers [ZLP] and, thereby, to postpone final decisions on this matter. The fact that the authorities are refraining from dissolving the union is an expression of constant concern to save the professional-creative organization of writers, threatened by the stance of part of the leadership of the main board, which is uncompromising and contrary to the interests of the literary milieu.

Writers Aktiv Meets

LD051902 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] A national meeting of the party aktiv of the writer's milieu has been held in Warsaw. The meeting was devoted to a discussion of the situation in the writer's milieu after the extension of the suspension of the ZLP. After acquainting themselves with the talks at the PZPR Central Committee with a representative of the suspended main board of the ZLP, those present critically assessed the attitudes taken by the union's leadership, which disregards the future of literature and the writer's milieu and which is characterized by utter obstinacy and a lack of readiness to compromise. Faith was expressed in the prospect of a rebirth of the writer's organization, which will be able to represent writers' basic interests and meet the needs of literary life.

COURT UPHOLDS VERDICT AGAINST OPPOSITION MEMBERS

LD011658 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] The Military Chamber of the Supreme Court has announced its verdict in the trial of the leaders of the so-called Confederation of Independent Poland -- KPN. The court rejected the appeal by the defense and upheld the sentence by the lower court, which sentenced Leszek Moczulski to 7 years' imprisonment and Romuald Szeremietiew and Tadeusz Stanski to 5 years' imprisonment each. Let us recall that Tadeusz Jandziszak's case has been transferred to separate proceedings.

CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION SENDS MESSAGE TO JARUZELSKI

LD051641 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] The participants of a ceremonial meeting organized on the occasion of the sixth plenary session of the Association of Catholics, Caritas, that is clergy and lay activists of the association, sent a message to Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski personally and to the Government of the PPR expressing their profound respect for the activities aimed at extricating the country from the crisis, at building national accord, and at cooperation of all patriots in the work aimed at creating better prospects for the homeland.

They also gave assurances that they are not ceasing -- and they shall not do so -- their work for the cultivation of civic virtues and a committed stance and also that they will not spare any efforts to contribute -- within the scope which is available to them -- to the work leading to a successful development of our homeland, People's Poland.

OZDOWSKI MEETS WITH CATHOLICS, VIEWS PAPAL VISIT

LD020014 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] The course and results of the second pilgrimage to his homeland by Pope John Paul II were discussed during a meeting between Sejm Deputy Marshal Jerzy Ozdowski, deputy chairman of the National Council of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth [PRON] and a group of lay Catholics. Jerzy Ozdowski, conveying selected impressions from the course of the visit by John Paul II and attempting to analyze and interpret the speeches delivered during it, pointed out the universally national and universally human dimension of the pilgrimage. The participants in the meeting reacted with esteem to the statement of the PRON National Council Executive Committee Presidium in connection with the pilgrimage visit. They stressed that it is a declaration to which every Pole can subscribe. This thus provides one example of activities that serve to promote national reconciliation.

The participants in the meeting sent telegrams to General Wojciech Jaruzelski and to Cardinal Jozef Glemp, expressing their gratitude for the preparations for and course taken by the visit to his homeland by the Polish pope.

TRADE UNION MINISTER VIEWS ROLE OF NEW TU'S

LD052336 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] In Rzeszow today representatives of over 200 trade union organizations from work enterprises in Rzeszow Voivodship met with Stanislaw Ciosek, minister for trade union affairs. The meeting was devoted to a discussion of the main problems that trade union activists meet in their work in the factories and on the level of the emerging trade union federations. Minister Stanislaw Ciosek answered questions from the participants in the discussion. The shape of the new organization of the wage system in enterprises was also mentioned. Immediately after the meeting I asked Minister Ciosek for an assessment of the Rzeszow meeting, and his personal reflection.

[Begin Ciosek recording] It was a conversation with lively people who presented different viewpoints, but who also understand the supreme reason of state. It was a direct discussion and the language used was completely different to that which has prevailed to date in trade unions. I took part in negotiations before Solidarity and I know the kind of language and the way of thinking that was used by the old trade unions. This is something new.

The authorities must be in direct contact with the people if they want to carry out their duty properly. Good organizational forms are indispensable for this. Put simply, if a trade union is independent from the administration and is self-governing, it constitutes a good organizational form for this contact. There is a need for such an organization, with which one can enter into an alliance, negotiate, and agree on each issue in order to lead the country forward. We are anxious to have strong and authentic trade unions, which, on one hand will represent the interests and viewpoints of the workforce, and, on the other, will be able to understand and implement in every day practice the interests of our nation. I believe that new trade unions are beginning to think in these terms and I am glad to see them emerging. It is a very good phenomenon: very positive and valuable. [end recording]

25 OFFICIALS PENALIZED FOR MISMANAGEMENT

LD020704 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0001 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] In the first 6 months of this year, disciplinary proceedings under the procedure laid down in the act of 18 December 1982 on the specific legal regulations in the period of suspension of martial law have been instituted against 46 persons throughout the country who occupy management posts in state administration, cooperatives, enterprises, and higher education establishments. The defendants were accused of causing significant harm as a result of not fulfilling their official duties or exceeding their powers.

Previously 32 cases have been completed under the first charge with proceedings against four of the defendants being quashed. As the result of passed judgments, 14 persons were dismissed from their posts, 9 were penalized with warnings, and 2 were transferred to lower posts. No penalty was administered in the case of one defendant after it was found that the extent of social harm resulting from the act committed by him was negligible. Two persons were found not guilty.

NESTOROWICZ ON SOVIET ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

PM050916 Lublin SZTANDAR LUDU in Polish 16 Jun 83 p 3

[Interview with Minister of Foreign Trade Tadeusz Nestorowicz by Andrzej Kruze; date and place not given]

[Text] Question: How would you characterize the principles of economic cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union?

Answer: Economic cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union is an inseparable element of the political and ideological alliance uniting these two countries. Its character extends far beyond the framework of traditionally understood trade ties. To put it in the simplest terms, the essence of this cooperation is expressed in a constant striving for the development of partnerlike economic relations, with the right to mutual benefits respected, and a readiness to offer help when the situation requires it.

This type of economic relations between the two countries has found its practical confirmation throughout the entire postwar period. We remember the USSR's participation in the elimination of war damage in Poland and its subsequent assistance in the industrialization of our country. There are many well-known examples of the construction of large production plants and of establishing whole sectors of industry, all based on Soviet documentation, technical assistance, and direct supervision of construction work, as well as deliveries of machines and installations. Many of those plants base their production either wholly or to a very considerable extent on Soviet raw materials.

Polish-Soviet trade exchange continued to expand in line with the progressing economic development of our country. Regarding the extent of trade turnover, we are high on the list of the USSR's trade partners. The slump which affected the dynamic character of our mutual deliveries system in the second half of the past decade was a consequence of obvious errors in the economic policy pursued by the leadership in power at that time and was of a temporary nature.

The past few years have again fully confirmed the validity of the above-mentioned principles of Polish-Soviet economic cooperation. When, owing to a variety of reasons, our country found itself in the state of acute crisis, the Soviet party and government leadership demonstrated yet again, as it had already done several times before, its concern and understanding with regard to our problems by granting us multiform economic assistance expressed in terms of financial aid and deliveries of merchandise. This assistance enabled us to lessen the severity of the symptoms of the crisis that was taking place and to create conditions for gradually overcoming those phenomena.

Question: Is it possible to determine the degree to which our economic cooperation with the USSR, together with the assistance already extended to us by the Soviet Union, has been helping to ease our domestic difficulties?

Answer: To answer this question it is necessary to recall the external conditions under which our economy has operated over the past year and under which it is still operating.

As we know, the United States applied a number of economic and financial measures against Poland. These so-called sanctions were designed to act as political pressure directed at our country. Their main weapon was the abrupt breaking off by the United States and other NATO countries of the talks on the rescheduling of our debts and the altering of the terms of their payment with regard to the already existing guaranteed credits, as well as access to new credits. The result was quite severe restrictions on our chances of importing agricultural products, raw and other materials, component parts, and spare parts from the second payments area. In 1982 our total imports from the Western countries were over 27 percent lower than in the previous year, and those from the United States were lower by 83 percent. The results of this policy were felt by the work forces of our industrial enterprises, who were deprived of the materials necessary for keeping up production in their plants. The results in the domestic market were felt by the whole population.

Despite all that, last year's economic results indicate that the decline has been arrested in many sectors of the economy. The first months of this year have confirmed the existence of this tendency. This is to a large extent the result of extended economic cooperation and trade exchange with the socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union.

Over the last year the value of imports delivered by the Soviet side reached R4.8 billion. Traditionally the most important item on the list was raw materials. Our demand for crude oil and natural gas was met in full by imports from the Soviet Union. Imports from the Soviet Union satisfied 82 percent of our demand for iron ore, 80 percent of our demand for potassium salts, 74 percent of our demand for cotton, and 70 percent of our demand for manganese ore. In consideration of the fact that our 1982 imports from the Soviet Union were significantly higher than our exports there, the Soviet side granted us credit. This means that a large proportion of our imports from the USSR was in practice arranged on credit terms.

Apart from the amount of turnover included in the Soviet plan and based on the decision of the Soviet leadership to grant Poland assistance by supplying it with materials required by industry and easing its market difficulties, we received additional consignments of raw and other materials and market commodities. Those additional deliveries included, among other things, 465,000 tons of grain; 30,000 tons of corn; 25,000 tons of rice; 117,000 tons of ammonia, 10,000 tons of barley; and also certain amounts of ferroalloys, chromium ore, and other materials.

Over the past year many decisions were made with the aim of achieving better utilization of the industrial potential existing in Poland. These included: transactions concerning the processing of materials; additional exchange transactions ensuring an increased flow into Poland of those raw materials which were in short supply; allocating free currency funds for the use of Polish enterprises to safeguard continuity of production in the case of certain products designed, on the strength of earlier agreements, for the Soviet market.

The processing transactions alone brought us additional deliveries of Soviet raw materials to the value of R98 million. A proportion of the additional production obtained with the use of those raw materials (in the case of consumer goods, for example, this proportion amounted to 50 percent) was retained for our domestic market, thus bridging a gap in the existing market supply, while another part was dispatched to the Soviet Union as additional exports on the usual trade terms. Moreover, this type of transaction has made it possible to maintain the existing level of employment in many industrial plants in Poland.

A number of the novel forms of cooperation which were started last year will be continued during the current year. For example, the USSR will buy from the capitalist countries certain raw materials for the production of paints and lacquers in Poland. It has also announced its intention to allocate hard currencies for the shipbuilding industry and deliver some materials which remain in short supply in Poland to aid the production of parts for Vaz and Kamaz automobiles.

Question: How is Polish-Soviet economic cooperation progressing in the current year?

Answer: In the first place it has to be stressed that the principle has been retained of the Soviet Union granting us credit for any payments imbalance in our mutual trade turnover. This imbalance is estimated -- basing the estimate on the terms of the agreement -- at around R1 billion. Mutual deliveries are expected to reach the value of almost R9.9 billion, which represents an increase of 9 percent compared with last year's mutual trade turnover. We are, however, convinced that the projected estimates will be exceeded in practice.

Imports from the Soviet Union will represent a value of about R5.5 billion. On the whole, the level of deliveries of basic fuels and raw and other materials will remain unchanged and in the case of certain types of commodities, such as gas, the agreement stipulates larger amounts than those delivered last year. At the same time, considering the limits imposed on investment by the general economic situation, the protocol provides for a reduction in imports of machines and installations compared with the previous year. This applies particularly to Kamaz automobiles, diesel locomotives with a range of 1200 km, DT-75 tractors, and other machines and installations which are regarded as investment goods.

On the export side it is worth recording that deliveries of Polish coal to the USSR have been restored to their previous level of (9.5 million tons, while deliveries of copper and prefabricated copper products have reached 10,000 tons. Exports of rolled products will increase by 700,000 tons. Decisions have also been taken to increase exports of certain ranges of fruit and vegetable preserves, while at the same time ensuring that the ranges and amounts of the exported products do not cause shortages on the domestic market. This year, for example, we are selling 8,000 tons more of frozen vegetables than last year, as well as 2,000 tons more vegetable preserves and 30,000 tons more fresh fruit. It is worth noting that these same deliveries will this year make up for the reduced deliveries -- as against last year -- of consumer goods, particularly footwear and woolen fabrics.

Question: What are the chances for a long-range expansion of economic cooperation between the two countries? We do know that talks are currently being held on this subject and that the first long-term agreements, such as that concerning Poland's contribution to the construction of gas pipelines on Soviet territory in exchange for increased deliveries of natural gas, are about to be concluded.

Answer: Last year's results in trade exchange, together with the assumptions accepted in the protocol for the current year, constitute a good forecast for formulating long-range cooperation plans. We are currently holding talks on cooperation in the years 1981-85 [as published] and through 1990. We have already had their first tangible results, such as the agreement you have just mentioned regarding the contribution of Polish enterprises to the construction of gas pipelines in the USSR in exchange for deliveries of natural gas.

A number of long-term cooperation programs concerning individual sectors of industry, especially in the field of joint production and production specialization, were agreed on during the session of the Polish-Soviet intergovernmental commission for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation which took place in Moscow last January. These concern cooperation within the electrical engineering industry, the means of communication manufacturing industry, the tool maufacturing industry, the machine-tool industry, the housing and road construction machine-building industries, as well as other sectors of industry. A certain new venture in our trade contacts is represented by the recently concluded cooperation agreement concerning the field of aircraft engineering.

We intend to take advantage of the contribution provided by the USSR to the realization of some of our investment projects which have been suspended owing to lack of funds. It is expected that we will soon reach agreement on cooperation in completing the construction of several metallurgical plants. The possibility is being investigated of joint realization of other projects.

From the view of the Polish economy the assurance of deliveries from the USSR taking the place of raw and other materials which were previously imported from the capitalist countries is of strategic significance. We treat this question as one of the most important elements of the continuing shift in our ties with other countries. We are convinced that, with continuing goodwill on the part of our Soviet partner, we will find a lasting solution to this problem.

POLISH YOUTH GROUPS MEET WITH FDJ DELEGATION

Czyrek Receives Krenz

LD032222 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1817 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 3 Jul (ADN) -- First Secretary of the FDJ Central Council Egon Krenz, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, was received for a talk on Sunday in the Polish capital by Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee Secretary Jozef Czyrek. GDR Ambassador Horst Neubauer also participated. Egon Kranz is heading a delegation of the FDJ Central Council which arrived the same day in Warsaw for a friendship visit at the invitation of the Federation of Socialist Unions of Polish Youth [FSZMP].

At the airport it was welcomed by Chairman of the Central Council of the Polish Students Association Cesary Droszcz, on behalf of all Polish youth unions.

On the eve of the 33rd anniversary of the Zgorzelec agreement between the GDR and the PPR, the delegation started talks with the leadership of the Socialist Youth Union, the Polish Pathfinders Union, the Polish Students Association, and the Rural Youth Union.

Waldemar Swirgon, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Adrzej Ornat, minister responsible for youth questions, also took part in the talk between Egon Krenz and Jozef Czyrek.

In a detailed exchange of views about the contribution of youth to socialist development, Jozef Czyrek reported on activities aimed at drawing the young generation of People's Poland in all areas of social life more strongly into the solution of the political and social objectives.

Egon Krenz spoke about the great achievements of the "peace appeal of the FDJ" toward the all-round strengthening of the GDR and thus toward securing peace.

Agreement Signed

LD042359 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1719 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Jul (ADN) -- The FDJ and FSZMP have appealed to all young people in Western Europe to unite their forces in ensuring that 1983 does not turn into the year of stationing new nuclear missiles in Europe. "We do not need any new U.S. missiles, but rather steps leading to a nuclear-free Europe. Europe must not become a Euroshima. Put an end to the NATO missiles decision," states the document, which was ceremoniously signed in Warsaw on Monday by Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council and candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and by the chairman of the Polish youth organizations.

The signing of an agreement on cooperation between the FDJ and the Polish socialist youth organizations between 1983 and 1985 marks the conclusion of the talks that began the previous day between the FDJ leadership and the FSZMP, the Polish Pathfinders Union [ZHP], the Polish Students' Association [ZSP], and the Rural Youth Union [ZMW].

In the agreement Egon Krenz; Jerzy Jaskiernia, chairman of the FSZMP executive; Ryszard Wosinski, head of the ZHP; and Leszek Lesniak, chairman of the National Executive Committee of the ZMW, stressed that the youth organizations in the GDR and Poland will continue to contribute with all their might under the leadership of the SED and the PZPR to the further strengthening and development of friendship between the two peoples.

Both sides support the peace policy of the USSR and the other countries in the socialist community. In view of the policy of nuclear threat pursued in particular by U.S. imperialism, the FDJ and the FSZMP will cooperate even more actively within the WFDY and in the International Union of Students. The joint efforts of the younger generation in the GDR and the PPR should be channeled into further strengthening the action front of the progressive international youth movement under the banner of peace, friendship, and anti-imperialist solidarity.

Meeting at Zgorzelec-Goerlitz

LD052208 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 5 Jul 83

[(Robert Litke) report from Zgorzelec]

[Excerpts] At 0930 today, on the friendship bridge which joins Goerlitz and Zgorzelec, young parliamentarians from Poland and the GDR met. Besides a group of young deputies and councillors, the Polish delegation consists of Sejm Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa, Sejm Deputy Stanislaw Gabrielski, and chairman of the group of young parlimentarians and Minister for Youth Affairs Andrzej Ornat. The GDR delegation includes Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and chairman of the GDR People's Chamber; Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, and Joachim Willerding, chairman of the FDJ Group in the People's Chamber.

After the greetings the Polish delegation was invited to Goerlitz, where a joint plenary session of young parliamentarians of both countries began. The chairmen of both parliaments wished a fruitful debate to those gathered, and Sejm Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa conveyed greetings to both delegations from General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

From the Polish side a report was read by Sejm Deputy Stanislaw Gabrielski, who said that cooperation and the friendly ties which link Poland and the GDR, have their own traditions. He also said that we warmly support the words pronounced in January of the current year in Prague, which were formulated in a declaration addressed to governments and people of goodwill, including the world youth -- the generation which deserves a peaceful future.

In turn, Joachim Willerding, chairman of the GDR delegation, delivered his report. Our task, he said, is to defend peace (?and) the existing balance of power, to struggle against new armaments, the new missiles which the West intends to deploy.

Next a discussion began, in which young parliamentarians of both sides took part. A proposal for close cooperation between the young deputies and their colleagues from the People's Chamber was launched. The young parliamentarians of both countries sent identical telegrams to Wojciech Jaruzelski and Erich Honecker. In them they state that the border on the Odra and the Nysa is a bridge of friendship joining the two nations.

BRIEFS

6-MONTH FIGURES -- The results of the first 6 months of the year have created a favorable start for industrial enterprises for implementing their targets for the second half of the year. This year's goods transport targets are also being considerably overfulfilled by both Polish tramp shipowners: the Polish steamship company in Szczecin, and the Szczecin company Zegluga Polska. The targets for this year have been overfulfilled by 9 percent. The first 6 months have also been successfully concluded by the miners from the hard coal mines Walbrzych and Nowa Ruda. In this period, they have extracted 1,230,000 metric tons of high calorific coal, overfulfilling the plan by almost 20,000 metric tons. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 5 Jul 83 ID]

NEW MARXIST-LENINIST QUARTERLY -- The first issue of a quarterly issued by the Institute of Basic Marxist-Leninist Problems has appeared, bearing the title Problems of Marxism-Leninism. It is devoted to complex Marxist-Leninist problems presented both from the point of view of theory and of methodology of socialist construction. [Excerpt] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 10 Jun 83 p 5 AU]

STEEL AGREEMENT WITH SFRY -- Warsaw 1 July -- A protocol between the federation of steel industry from the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the association of iron and steel producers from Katowice has been signed in Katowice. The document defines the scope of economic and scientific-technological cooperation for the second half of 1983 and throughout 1984, within the framework of the long-term Polish-Yugoslav agreement signed earlier between the governments of the two countries. The protocol envisages mutual deliveries of steel products and exchange of specialists. For example, a scientific-technical cooperation will be maintained between the Lenin steelworks and one of the Yugoslav plants. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1415 GMT 1 Jul 83 LD]

OFFICIALS ATTEND U.S. AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION

AU041841 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1825 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 4/7/1983 -- On the national day of the United States of America, the ambassador of that country, in Bucharest, David B. Funderburk, gave a reception on July 4.

Attending were Gheorghe Radulescu, vice-president of the State Council; Emilia Sonea, vice-chairman of the Grand National Assembly; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Suzana Cidea, chairman of the Council for Socialist Culture and Education; executives of other ministries; representatives of central organizations and institutions; deputies; men of culture and art; newspapermen.

Participating were the heads of the diplomatic missions accredited to Romania, members of the diplomatic corps.

HONDURAN FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS, MEETS OFFICIALS

Meeting With Andrei

AU302005 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1858 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 30/6/1983 -- The minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Honduras, Edgardo Paz Barnica, arrived in Bucharest on June 30 for an official visit to Romania. The guest was welcomed at the Otopeni Airport by Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei.

Talks started between the two foreign ministers on Thursday afternoon with regard to the development of the relations between Romania and Honduras in domains of joint interest, and to major questions of the current international political situation.

Trade Agreement Signed

AU011839 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1827 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 1/7/1983 -- The foreign ministers of Romania, Stefan Andrei, and Honduras, Edgardo Paz Barnica, signed in Bucharest on July 1 a trade agreement between the two countries. The signing of the agreement marked the conclusion of the talks between the two ministers who examined, in a spirit of mutual understanding and respect, the ways and means of stimulating the relations between Romania and Honduras on multiple planes, paying special attention to the economic and commercial relations.

Meeting With Ceausescu

AU011815 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1808 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 1/7/1983 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu received on July 1 Edgardo Paz Barnica, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Honduras, who arrived in Bucharest the previous day for an official visit to Romania. Edgardo Paz Barnica is the first foreign minister of Honduras to visit Romania. The interview was attended by Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs. The interview occasioned an exchange of message between the presidents of the two countries.

During the talk views were exchanged on questions related to the development of the relations between Romania and Honduras, just as on current aspects of the international political life.

The joint wish was stressed that, concomitantly with developing the good diplomatic relations, actions be taken to promote the collaboration between Romania and Honduras on an economic and technical plane and to expand their cooperation in the sphere of international relations. The conviction was expressed that the trade agreement between the two countries signed in Bucharest would dynamize and favour the expansion of the economic relations.

It was assessed that the development of the cooperation between the two states was beneficial to both countries, served the cause of peace, understanding and collaboration among nations.

During the interview it was stressed that the international political and economic situation was deteriorating, the arms race was powerfully intensifying, the danger of war, of nuclear war in particular, was growing, the world economic crisis, which hurts the developing countries in particular, was sharpening, thus worsening their economic situation, and many interstate conflicts were maintained in various parts of the world, Central America included.

It was considered that under those circumstances action should be taken to lessen international tension and resume the policy of peace and detente, to settle the states of tension and war by political means, through negotiations, to strengthen the cooperation and solidarity of the developing countries with a view to establishing a new international economic order.

As for the current states of conflict in Latin America it was stressed that they were generated by the maintenance for a long time of obsolete economic and social structures, by the fact that the peoples in the region had experienced exploitation and oppression for a long time and at present they rose in fight for changes which should guarantee them a free and dignified life, for full national independence, for their right to self-reliantly decide their destiny, their economic and social development. It was emphasized that no matter how these changes took place, the countries in Central America should collaborate starting from the need for the observance of each people's right to decide its fate without any outside interference. It was assessed that it was in the interest of the peoples in Central America that the problems, the differences among their states, be solved by peaceful means and a cooperation established among them grounded on equality and non-interference in domestic affairs, on respect for national independence and sovereignty. Likewise, emphasis was placed on the importance for the countries in Central America, in Latin America in general, of the strengthening of their solidarity and cooperation to the end of consolidating their national independence, of developing freely, without any outside immixture on the road of economic and social progress, of establishing new-type, democratic relations of equality and mutual respect between them and other states.

The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere.

Minister Departs Bucharest

AU021351 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0910 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 2/7/1983 -- The minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Honduras left Bucharest on July 2 in the morning after an official visit to Romania.

The guest was seen off by Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, and by other officials.

NICOLAE MEETS ZAMBIAN PRESIDENT, SIGNS PROTOCOL

AU031540 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1514 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] Lusaka AGERPRES 3/7/1983 -- President Kenneth David Kaunda received Ion M. Nicolae, deputy prime minister of Romania, who attended in Lusaka the 7th session of the joint Romanian-Zambian Commission on Economic and Technological Cooperation.

During the interview, the Zambian head of state warmly eulogized the personality of the Romanian party and state leader, Nicolae Ceausescu's untiring work for the settlement of the major issues of international life, for the consolidation of all nations' independence and the promotion of the collaboration among all states on an equal footing.

Satisfaction was expressed at the positve evolution of the Romanian-Zambian relations, both bilaterally and in international life, with emphasis on both parties' wish to further develop the close collaboration between the two countries. Emphasis was placed on the decisive role of the Romanian-Zambian summit dialogue in the expansion and continuous deepening of the collaboration between Romania and Zambia.

The 7th session of the joint Romanian-Zambian Commission on Economic and Technological Cooperation held in Lusaka occasioned an analysis of the cooperation and bilateral economic exchanges and the establishment of new measures for making final important ventures of cooperation and for enlarging the volume of commerce between the two countries. The conclusions reached were recorded in a protocol signed by Romanian Deputy Prime Minister Ion M. Nicolae and by H.S. Meebelo, Zambian minister of the National Commission on Development Planning.

While in Lusaka, Ion M. Nicolae also had talks with Nalumino Mundia, prime minister; B. Kabwe, minister of mines; with other ministers and representatives of the economic life in Zambia.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL HOLDS TALKS IN FRG

AU011041 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] Bonn, (AGERPRES) 1/7/1983 -- During the visit he is paying to Federal Germany at head of an economic mission, Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state, the Romanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was received by Juergen Warnke, Federal minister of economic cooperation, with whom he analyzed the stage and prospects of development of the economic relations and cooperation between Romania and Federal Germany. Aurel Duma also had an interview with Werner Lautenschlager, secretary of state, the Foreign Ministry of Federal Germany, with whom he approached questions of the relations and collaboration between the two countries and aspects of the international situation.

RCP REPRESENTATIVE MEETS PCE LEADERS IN SPAIN

AU041926 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Madrid, AGERPRES 4/7/1983 -- Vasile Vilcu, chairman of the Central Auditing Commission of the RCP, representative of the RCP to the festival of the Communist Party of Spain, met Gerardo Iglesias, secretary-general of the Communist Party of Spain. The meeting occasioned an exchange of messages and greetings between the RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu and the secretary-general of the Communist Party of Spain.

During the interview, stress was laid on the wish expressed by the two parties' leaders to further develop the traditional collaboration and international solidarity between the RCP and the Communist Party of Spain. On the same occasion, the RCP representative met Dolores Ibarruri, chairman of the Communist Party of Spain, to whom he conveyed from Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu a warm salute and wishes of good health and successes in activity. Thanking, Dolores Ibarruri requested that the leader of the RCP be conveyed a cordial salute and wishes of good health, of fresh successes in the activity deployed by the head of the RCP and Romanian state, and warm wishes of good health and happiness to Elena Ceausescu.

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH IAEA ON URANIUM DELIVERY

AU041320 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] An agreement was signed in Vienna between Romania and the IAEA ensuring the delivery to our country of a quantity of enriched uranium to be used for research purposes. During the signing ceremony, Ambassador Octavian Groza, our country's permanent representative to international organizations in Vienna, and IAEA Director General Dr Hans Blix referred to the importance Romania gives to developing and applying the results of modern science and technology in the socioeconomic activity and stressed the usefulness of utilizing nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and the role devolving on the IAEA to promote fruitful international cooperation in that field.

PREMIER DASCALESCU AWARDED STAR ON 60TH BIRTHDAY

AU021603 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1550 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 2/7/1983 -- During a ceremony that took place in Bucharest on July 2, President Nicolae Ceausescu handed over to Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, prime minister, the order the "Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania", First Class, on his 60th birthday, for his contribution to the implementation of the RCP and Romanian state policy of building the multilaterally developed socialist society. Constantin Dascalescu fulfilled highly responsible tasks in various sectors of activity, in the management of regions and counties, in the activity of the Central Committee, as a member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, and now as prime minister.

The ceremony was attended by Elena Ceausescu, by other members of the party and state leadership of Romania.

In the address he made on the occasion, the prime minister thanked the RCP, the Romanian state leadership, and Nicolae Ceausescu for the high distinction awarded to him.

Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor and congratulated the feted.

On the same occasion, the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP addressed the Romanian premier a letter of congratulations whereby it assesses the activity he has carried out to fulfill the important tasks entrusted to him and wishes him success in his work devoted to the implementation of the RCP and Romanian state policy of building the multilaterally developed socialist society in Romania.

The Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP gave a comradely lunch in honour of the feted.

Ceausescu Greets Dascalescu

AU021756 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1648 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 2/7/1983 -- Taking the floor during the ceremony held in Bucharest on July 2 on Premier Constantin Dascalescu's 60th birthday and long activity as party member, as a responsible member of the RCP, of the party leadership, Nicolae Ceausescu warmly congratulated the feted and stressed that the distinction awarded to him on the occasion -- the Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania, First Class -- is an expression of the high valuation of the Executive Political Committee, of the State Council, and of the government of the activity he carries on for fulfilling the RCP and Romanian Government policy.

Both as a member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP and as prime minister, Nicolae Ceausescu added, Constantin Dascalescu has been entrusted with important tasks, to ensure alongside the other members of the party leadership, the other members of the Government, the translation into fact of the resolutions of the twelfth congress, of the national conference, of the party programme, in best conditions.

The speaker expressed his conviction that, in the future as well, Constantin Dascalescu would work most energetically to fulfill the tasks entrusted to him in good conditions, and make a more active contribution to the elaboration of all programmes and resolutions, to the enhancement of the role the Executive Political Committee plays in ensuring the implementation of the resolutions of the twelfth congress, of the national conference, of the Central Committee of the party.

At the same time, Nicolae Ceausescu said, we shall have to further carry on intense activity in the international life to develop economic collaboration with the socialist countries, with the CMEA member ones in particular, with the developing countries, with the developed capitalist states, therefore with all states, whatever their social system. Generally speaking, we must take action for a broad international collaboration and cooperation in all fields of activity. This requires steady improvement of our state bodies' activity to achieve such a collaboration and especially to fulfill the export tasks, and ensure an equilibrated financial and trade balance.

We are also obliged to carry on intense international activity with a view to enhancing our country's contribution to the policy of detente, collaboration and peace.

Now more than ever before must we intensify our efforts towards halting, this year, the siting of medium-range missiles in Europe and passing to withdrawing the ones in place, taking new measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament first and foremost, and towards solving all problems by peaceful means and through negotiations alone. The resolutions adopted by the socialist countries at the recent Moscow meeting, and the joint declaration elaborated on the occasion, bring out in bold relief that the socialist countries participant in that meeting agreed to intensify their efforts towards peace and collaboration for a stop in the deployment of missiles and for the guaranteeing of the peoples' supreme right to peace, life, and independence.

Underlining the rectitude of the resolutions of the twelfth congress and the national conference of the RCP, Nicolae Ceausescu said: We ought to do our utmost to translate them into fact and consider as a unitary whole the implementation both of the party programme, of all resolutions regarding socioeconomic development, and of the policy of international collaboration and peace, as they condition each other dialectically, and neither can be settled apart. In this spirit we have to take still firmer action in the future.

In conclusion, Nicolae Ceausescu wished the feted great successes in his activity in appropriately fulfilling the highly responsible tasks he was entrusted with by the party, the State Council and the people.

CEAUSESCU SENDS MESSAGE TO WRITERS' UNION

AU291812 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1710 GMT 29 Jun 83

["President Nicolae Ceausescu's Message to the Writers' Union of Romania" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 29/6/1983 -- The message Romania's president addressed to the Writers' Union of Romania on the anniversary of a moment of particular significance for the country's spiritual life -- 75 years since the foundation of the "Romanian Writers' Society" -- highlights the fact that the society militated for the rallying of the writers with a view to promoting literary and artistic works closely connected to the heroic struggle of the Romanian people, to the life and aspirations of the many, to creating a culture meant to contribute to the cultivation of lofty, patriotic and humanistic ideals.

The message stresses that the Romanian writers, receptive to the major questions of the epoch, have presented in their works the Romanian people's glorious traditions of fight for safeguarding its national being, for independence and the achievement of the century-old ideal of the union, for social and national justice placing themselves, through their writing, on the side of the people in attaining its loftiest aspirations. Many writers and artists joined the struggle of the Romanian Communist Party and acted alongside the working class, the masses of people against exploitation and oppression, for social progress, for a free, independent and sovereign homeland, the message further reads mentioning the numerous men of letters took firm stands in the anti-fascist fight declaring and actively militating against the policy of fascistizing the country, against Antonescu's dictatorship and war. In the years after the country's liberation, the writers actively engaged themselves in the building of socialism in Romania, taking a direct part in and making a remarkable contribution to the building of the new system in our homeland, Romania's president further highlights in his message assessing that over all these years, and particularly in the last decades, a rich literature was created -- both in Romanian and in the languages of the nationalities -- inspired by the grand revolutionary work of the Romanian people led by the RCP.

The message is highly appreciative of the particular contribution made by the Writers' Union, by all the writers in Romania to the promotion of a new socialist literature and arts, to the translation into fact of the cultural policy of the RCP.

Stressing that the wide-scope programme for the development of the Romanian society, outlined by the resolutions of the twelfth congress and of the national conference of the RCP, opens up broad prospects to the writers, to all artists offering them generous sources of inspiration. President Nicolae Ceausescu shows in his message that this stage of heroic work, of enthusiastic construction in which the entire Romanian nation is engaged, should be reflected in cultural-artistic creations, in valuable works, deeply rooted in the people's struggle for building the new system, which should mirror the heroism and creative elan of the working people, stimulate the masses of people in the grand historic work the Romanian party and people accomplish today in our homeland.

The party, the people expect new works of art which, from the position of scientific socialism, of dialectical and historical materialism, deeply understanding the phenomena in nature and society, the objective laws of social development, should actively and unflinchingly serve what is new and advanced in social practice and thinking, the multilateral progress of society, the plenary assertion of the creative energies of the working people in their work and struggle for developing Romania on the road of socialism and communism.

Romania's president urges the country's writers to do their utmost so that the contemporary literature should make an outstanding contribution to the creation of the grand spiritual epopee of the Romanian people's life and work, of its history, conferring new dimensions and prospects on the free work and creation in this country.

There can be no loftier ideal for an artist than that to serve the people, to preserve and develop through art the national specific of our culture perpetuated in the devotion of numerous generations of artists who plenarily identified themselves with the people's history and life, with its spirit -- the message further shows emphasizing. Artistic creation, literature and the arts must also assert themselves as active forms of fight against negative phenomena in societal life contributing to combating obsolete conceptions, retrograde attitudes and mentalities incompatible with the lofty ideals and demands of the society we are building.

The message reviews the express tasks devolving on the Writers' Union in rallying, organizing and streamlining its members' efforts towards creating a literature worthy of the socialist age.

The major goal the Writers' Union, its leading bodies and associations must pursue -- the message points out -- is the rallying of all writers' forces in our homeland in a strongly united literary front whereby they should devote their talent, energies and creative power to making a literature worthy of our wonderful people, establishing high-principled and sound relations within the writers' organization, cultivating among all writers, whatever the language in which they write, a constructive spirit of cooperation, of mutual esteem and regard, of high responsibility for the major interests of society, powerfully stimulating emulation so as to give the homeland ever more valuable works and enrich the national cultural patrimony with new works.

In keeping with our party and state policy of collaboration and peace -- President Nicolae Ceausescu's message shows in conclusion -- the Writers' Union must further develop the contacts between our literature and the literature of other peoples, work for consolidating the friendship and collaboration of the writers in Romania with writers and artists from other countries. Now, when mankind is confronted with serious and complex problems, when the dangers posed to the peoples' independence and peace are greater than ever before, the writers in our homeland, alongside the entire people, must steadily be in the front ranks of the champions for disarmament, security and peace, for safeguarding the people's supreme right to life, to independence, to a free and dignified existence.

Romania and her people enjoy high prestige worldwide for their permanent message of peace and collaboration, for their initiatives inspired from the will to serve the cause of progress and civilization, to do everything possible for defending and developing the great achievements of human thinking and science, safeguarding mankind from the peril of devastating wars and guaranteeing it a future of peaceful creation. It is a duty of honour to all writers to tirelessly militate for making the humanist message of friendship, understanding and collaboration of the Romanian people, its wish for detente, international collaboration and peace widely known in the world.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO ZAIRE -- By a presidential decree, Comrade Mirca Andrei has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the Republic of Zaire. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Jun 83 p 5 AU]

MARKOVIC PROCLAIMED MEMBER OF SFRY PRESIDENCY

AU060813 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] A joint session of the Federal Chamber and the Chamber of Republics and Provinces has been held in Yugoslavia's Assembly, at which Dragoslav Markovic was proclaimed a member of Yugoslavia's Presidency by virtue of his position as president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Dragoslav Markovic then made his solemn declaration. Vojo Srzentic, president of Yugoslavia's Assembly, announced the composition of Yugoslavia's Presidency, with the following members: Cvijetin Mijatovic, Lazar Kolisevski, Sergej Kraigher, Petar Stambolic, Radovan Vlajkovic, Fadilj Hodza, Mika Spiljak, Vidoje Zarkovic, and Dragoslav Markovic. The joint session of both chambers of Yugoslavia's Assembly was attended by members of Yugoslavia's Presidency, the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the Federal Executive Council, and the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia.

Separate sessions of the chambers are now in progress.

FURTHER ON NEW FOREIGN CREDIT LAW PROVISIONS

Sukovic, Florijancic on Law

AU031537 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] Following the session of the Chamber [of Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly early this morning], Mijat Sukovic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, and Joze Florijancic, federal secretary for finance, held a press conference. Mijat Sukovic pointed out that until now in our country we have failed to ensure a sufficient mobiliation of all foreign exchange funds, which has resulted in a situation in which industry is unable to satisfy vital needs, on the one hand, and is lacking foreign exchange funds, which are being spent where there is no great need, on the other. Despite the amendments to the Law on Foreign Exchange Transactions With Other Countries, which were adopted last December and which eliminated the concept of the balance of payments positions of the republics and provinces from the system, we have failed in this period to ensure the necessary concentration of foreign exchange which would enable us to satisfy needs according to the priority principle.

In this situation, we opened negotiations with foreign creditors, who made it very clear that they demand the highest guarantees that we would repay the credits. The basic condition is that no credits can be obtained without the guarantee of the National Bank of Yugoslavia, which is simultaneously both the debtor and the guarantor. In addition, the state must also guarantee the repayment of debts with the property it administers.

Mijat Sukovic further said that in the opinion of the Federal Executive Council, Yugoslavia's total balance ensures that all commitments will be met on time. Our commitments do not exceed Yugoslavia's material possibilities, Sukovic said. However, a precondition for achieving this is that we unite as a society to ensure that export production continues and that the foreign exchange inflow from exports reaches the country on time and with no delays. The credits by themselves are no guarantee that we will overcome the difficulties. In the same way, the laws adopted by the Assembly also will not have the necessary effect if loopholes are sought in them, as has been done in the past, Sukovic said.

[Begin Sukovic recording] It goes without saying that no law by itself can provide a guarantee that all this will be resolved.

What is urgently needed is the intensive and organized activity of the executive and administration organs, banks, the Social Accounting Service, and all other inspection services and all other subjective factors of the state structure to ensure that the law is implemented. There is no way to avoid all the loopholes in the laws. The orientation toward implementing this law, too, in this manner is possible. This means that the effects of this law depend on the political attitude of the society's leading forces toward the obligation to implement it. [end recording]

And here is yet another important remark: [Begin Sukovic recording] The law concerns exclusively -- and I emphasize, exclusively -- the use of the foreign exchange funds of the social juristic bodies. None of the provisions or aims of the law concern the use of the foreign exchange funds by holders of foreign exchange savings; in this connection, I naturally primarily have in mind Yugoslavia's citizens who are honestly earning foreign exchange funds with their work and sweat abroad and are holding them in our foreign exchange accounts. [end recording]

The conditions under which the credits have been obtained are not unusual, nor are they more difficult than those prevailing in the world market, which is extremely unsettled, Joze Florijancic said. It was essential for us to obtain better time terms for repaying the credits in order to have a respite to increase our exports at an annual rate of 20 percent. The costs of the credits are bearable, but they will require the efforts of the entire society. However, this variation is nevertheless a more favorable arrangement than a rescheduling of debts. We have refused to accept the most difficult conditions, but for this reason we have provided a high guarantee that we will repay the debts, Joze Florijancic said at the press conference this morning.

Further Sukovic Remarks

LD041459 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Belgrade, July 4 (TANJUG) -- A set of laws in the field of economic transactions with foreign countries, which the Assembly of Yugoslavia adopted over the past weekend, constitutes a mechanism ensuring timely repayment of Yugoslav debts to foreign creditors.

From a consortium of Western banks Yugoslavia will receive a two billion dollar loan, 600 million of which in cash and 1.4 billion for the refinancing of payments due (medium-term credits). In addition, Yugoslavia will also take a 1.6 billion dollar commodity credit. The creditors made the signing of the agreement conditional on the obligation that a delay in payments must not be longer than 15 days. Failing this, creditors threaten to apply rigorous sanctions, including the confiscation of property of the Yugoslav Federation abroad.

In keeping with the terms set by the creditors, the new regulations also provide that the Yugoslav Federation and the National Bank of Yugoslavia guarantee the repayment of foreign credits. The new laws, Sukovic said, provide for maximum personal, but also solidarity responsibility of enterprises, banks and socio-political communities in repayment of debts. Four levels of repayment are provided:

-- If the enterprise-debtor does not fulfill its foreign obligations, the debt must be repaid by the group enterprises, to which the debtor belongs;

-- If the group of those firms cannot repay the foreign debt in time, the obligation passes on to the basic bank, and then to all banks in the federal unit in which the debtor is registered;

-- The third level of repayment includes the obligation of banks in all republic and provinces;

-- Only if efficient and in time [repayment] of the foreign debt is not secured at all the three levels, the National Bank of Yugoslavia repays the debt from a fund in which all social-juristic person in Yugoslavia pay a certain percentage of their overall foreign currency inflow. That percentage cannot be below five percent, and is regulated by the Federal Government.

The National Bank of Yugoslavia is also authorized to "take" foreign currency from accounts of all banks in the country and abroad and thus meet obligations to foreign creditors.

Provisions of the new laws allow to the National Bank of Yugoslavia to appoint controllers in all banks throughout the country. Banks will not be able to issue any order for payment abroad, except for payment of fixed and guaranteed obligations abroad, unless it is certified by the authorized controller of the National Bank of Yugoslavia.

Vrhovec, Spiljak, Dragan Cited

LD032330 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1900 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] Rijeka, July 3 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia is prepared to accept credits even under hard terms if they are geared to support of its economic stabilization programme, stated Josip Vrhovec, president of the League of Communists of Croatia Central Committee Presidency. Early this morning, the Assembly of Yugoslavia adopted a law on the credits' repayment terms.

Speaking at a public rally held near Rijeka this morning on the occasion of uprising day, July 4, Vrhovec pointed out that Yugoslavia considers foreign financial arrangements as mutually beneficial transactions and therefore does not accept any terms with political overtones. He noted that the terms of the creditors are, on the whole, very hard and expressive of a dictate in the "privileged world monetary and financial system."

It is precisely changes in this system that the movement of non-alignment is concentrating on in one of its lines of activity. The firm opposition on the part of the most developed Western countries to the establishment of a new international account order and the lack of interest in it among countries of the East, said Vrhovec, are illustrated by the arduous course of the just concluded Sixth UNCTAD Session in Belgrade.

Credits taken by Yugoslavia were one of the topics in a speech made by Mika Spiljak, president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, at a public rally near Zagreb. Spiljak spoke of the difficult conditions under which the country is paying back its debts, and noted that the developed capitalist world wages wars of conquest not only by the force of arms, but also by a financial policy which brings it enormous profits.

Vice-Premier Zvone Dragan today stated that Yugoslavia counts on foreign loans only as a supplement to domestic accumulation. All financial resources will be used most rationally for strengthening the competiveness of the economy and for its joining the international division of labour, Dragan pointed out. Long-term economic stabilization means, first and foremost, self-reliance, the strengthening of self-management, and more direct operation of economic laws, he stressed.

DRAGAN DISCUSSES SFRY'S INDEBTEDNESS IN ASSEMBLY

LD051821 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Crotaian 1454 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Jul (TANJUG) -- Speaking today in the delegates' club of both chambers of the SFRY Assembly, Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, said that the country's indebtedness in convertible foreign exchange amounts

to 18.1 billion dollars and that this year's payment on this debt would be about five billion dollars. Speaking about the country's foreign liquidity in light of the latest laws in the field of economic relations with foreign countries, he added that the medium- and long-term trade and financial credits amounted to 4.2 billion dollars, most of which will be used to refinance the debts. By the end of 1983, the country's total debts in convertible foreign exchange will increase by 1.6 billion dollars.

Speaking about the reasons for the present problems in foreign liquidity, Zvone Dragan emphasized that it was due not only to the delay in obtaining new foreign credits, but also to the failure to achieve the planned foreign exchange earnings through exports. "By 27 June, the exports to convertible foreign exchange areas increased by 12 percent," he said, "but by 31 May the foreign exchange earnings fell by 23 percent, while the total earnings from trade and services fell by 21 percent."

Zvone Dragan also added that the financial aid to our country at present represented an important encouragement to overcoming the economic difficulties and a continuation of the battle for economic stabilization, observing that this would not solve the problems unless we relied more fully on our own forces. According to him, numerous analyses at the highest level in the country show that the decision to seek new loans gives our economy another chance to ensure growth of production and increased exports, which would certainly help to also solve other problems. Obtaining new credits also means avoiding a one-sided proclamation of the moratorium which would have very undesirable political, social, and other consequences for our country. According to estimates, without additional foreign financial help, this year's industrial production will fall by six to eight percent, the social products will fall by five to six percent, unemployment will increase, stocks and foreign exchange reserves will be radically reduced, the domestic market supplies will deteriorate and, logically, the standard of living will fall.

Recalling that this time the talks with foreign creditors were long and thorough, Zvone Dragan pointed out that the work of our interlocutors was somewhat facilitated by the fact that their conditions were already embodied in our long-term program of economic stabilization. As is known, this important document outlines a resolute action which should help in settling unfavorable trends in expenditures, prices, investments, and so on and thus exert positive influence on the growth of exports.

FEDERAL CHAMBER DISCUSSES PRICE INCREASE TRENDS

LD052122 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1755 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 5 Jul (TANJUG) -- Due to stagnation and greater drops in production levels than expected, production costs are going up, while all other obligations that organizations of associated labor have to meet from their income are increasing at a higher rate than was envisaged by economic policy documents for 1983. In other words, these rates are higher than the actual production trends permit. This was the reply given by the Federal Excutive Council at today's session of the Yugoslav Assembly's Federal Chamber to a question by Talic Hajric on how long prices of some products will continue increasing.

Under these conditions, it is said in the Federal Executive Council's answer, work collectives are not sufficiently motivated to exploit internal reserves and reduce production costs. It is evident that accumulated problems are being solved by raising prices. From the beginning of the year to the end of June, production prices went up by 14.8 percent and retail prices by 17.9 percent.

Priority sectors (ferrous metallurgy, nonferrous metallurgy, electricity, and coal) account for the greatest part of this increase. For this reason it can be expected in the coming period that such price trends in basic sectors of the economy will continue to put prices in manufacturing branches under pressure and lead to their increase, the Federal Executive Council's answer states.

COUNCIL WARNS AGAINST FURTHER PRICE INCREASES

AU031918 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Jun 83 p 1

[M.D. report]

[Summary] Belgrade, 29 Jun -- At its session today, the Council of the Federal Community for Prices warned that the current pressures to increase prices, resulting from large cost increases in the economy in the first 5 months of the year and coming at a time when preparations are in progress to unfreeze prices, could result in record inflation this year if these pressures are not resisted. In the first 5 months of the year, retail prices increased by 14.8 percent or by 32.6 percent as compared with the same period last year. Speaking at the session, Ante Zmijarevic, president of the council, pointed out: "The conditions for slowing inflation do not exist, and therefore a complete liberalization of prices is totally out of the question."

Zmijarevic emphasized that, following the unfreezing of prices, no price increases would be granted to those groups or branches of the economy in which prices are already higher than the import and export prices as well as to those industries or individual industrial units which are operating with losses. At its next session, the council will determine the criteria to be followed by the federal, republican, and provincial communities for prices in approving any price adjustments after the unfreezing of prices. At the same time, the council proposes that the self-managing agreements on prices which were in effect prior to the freezing of prices be revived after the unfreezing.

The Council adopted a proposal for the Federal Executive Council to increase the prices of coal by an average of 11.5 percent to eliminate the existing disparities in these prices. But at the same session, the council refused to consider the request of the electric power industry to increase the price of electricity by 18 percent, although representatives of the industry pointed out that even this increase could not cover the industry's losses, which are expected to amount to some 20 billion dinars by the end of the year.

SPILJAK MEETS WITH FRANCE'S CHEYSSON 1 JUL

LD011417 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1320 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] Belgrade, July 1 (TANJUG) -- Presidency of Yugoslavia President Mika Spiljak and French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson today, Friday, stated satisfaction with the successful development of relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and France. They underlined the importance of the forthcoming visit to Yugoslavia of French President Mitterrand.

Spiljak and Cheysson discussed East-West relations, the Madrid C.S.C.E. meeting, the activities of the non-aligned countries, and, in particular, the need for a broader engagement toward overcoming the present international tensions and reviving detente.

The French minister Cheysson underlined the great importance his country attaches to the policy of non-alignment. Presidency of Yugoslavia President Mika Spiljak welcomed France's interest in cooperation with the movement of non-alignment, especially in view to the role France plays in international affairs.

SPILJAK, MIJATOVIC GIVE VETERAN'S DAY SPEECHES

Spiljak Address

LD032247 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1443 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] Velika Gorica, 3 Jul (TANJUG) -- The people of Turopolje, Posavina, Pokupje, and Banija today marked Veteran's Day and the 40th anniversary of the Turopolje-Posavina partisan detachment, formed on 8 August 1943, with a splendid people's gathering in the historic Cicka Poljana, a small place about 20 km south of the capital of the Socialist Republic of Croatia.

Mika Spiljak, organizer of the uprising in the Sisak and Velika Gorica region, a familiar party and skoj leader during the war, and today president of the SFRY Presidency, spoke at the large Clock of History before 20,000 surviving veterans, Pioneers, young people, and working people and citizens, in the presence of Milutin Baltic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, and representatives of the socio-political organizations of Zagreb and Croatia. Addressing the surviving veterans, young people and working people of the Velika Gorica and Sisak region, Spiljak said:

Here in this Posavina-Turopolje plain, on the doorstep of Zagreb, the Turopolje-Posavina detachment numbered 1,800 fighters in its ranks during the war.

This detachment held the people together. They were mostly peasants and women, and they fed the fighters. So when you take this into account, there were not merely 1,800 fighters, but several tens of thousands of people in Velika Gorica, Sisak, and Pisarovina and other districts around Velika Gorica who were part of that detachment and who made an enormous contribution to the national liberation struggle in our country.

There is another important fact: This was an exclusively Croat region. Here lived a Croat people who, together with the Serb people, did not wait to see what the Ustashi would say to them and ignored Macek's wait-and-see policy, but rather, together with the Serb people, joined the armed struggle and waged a struggle for liberation, the goals of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, and peace in our country.

Here, within reach of Zagreb, the Croat people proved on whose side they stood and contributed most to the struggle for their own liberation. In brotherhood and unity with the Serb and other nations of Yugoslavia, the Croat nation itself won its own freedom and took its fate into its own hands.

You, veterans of the Turopolje-Posavina and Posavina detachment in particular -- for they existed side by side -- were the mobilization factor which defended the people from the enemy's invasion. You constantly ran the enemy to the ground and the young people's strike groups mopped up the Ustasha authorities and drove them to Velika Gorica. Not one Ustasha municipality existed in this area. However, there were our municipal national liberation committees and our organizations, which covered the entire area.

For this reason it was not merely fortuitous that as early as 1943 hundreds of carts were constantly passing through this region from Toslavina and Salvonija, across two railway lines and two roads, with grain for the fighters of the national liberation army and partisan detachments in Kordun, Banija, Lika, and Krajina. This was an enormous contribution by the fighters and people of the Velika Gorica region to their own liberation.

Today, as we evoke memories of those glorious days and the 40th anniversary of the formation of the Turopolje-Posavina detachment from which "Selja's brigade" arose and from which fighters for the 13th proletarian and other units of the national liberation army and partisan units throughout Croatia were recruited, it is with pride that we remember everything we have been through. For this reason, I especially greet today the unit of the territorial defense which continues the glorious traditions of the Turopolje-Posavina detachment, preserving their country, freedom, and independence.

These freedom-loving traditions, of which the people of Posavina and Turopolje and all the regions round Zagreb are proud, are today carried on by the veterans and territorial defense unit who stand firmly in defense of our freedom and independence and preserve peace and the peaceful and unhampered development of our people.

Let us not forget that the world situation is very complex today. More and more new weapons are being accumulated. The blocs are confronting each other. There is less and less talk and more and more conflict. Peace talks are not going on today; instead, there is a race in missiles and armaments to see who can install more new destructive missiles. And let us not forget that those missiles are being installed on our borders, on both sides of Yugoslavia. This demands our vigilance and mobility and we all like to see a unity of territorial defense and the entire people, ready to stand in defense of our freedom and the peaceful life of our people.

The experience our people gained during the national liberation struggle and the experience of the Turopolje-Posavina detachment fighters unambiguously indicates that there is no force that the people cannot conquer if they are unified. This was shown by the fighters in the region of Turopolje and Posavina. The enemy, which had tanks and aircraft and an enormous force, and occupied the whole of Europe, shivered and shook here, a stone's throw from Zagreb, under the blows from the fighters of the Turopolje-Posavina detachment.

Mika Spiljak then stressed that our economic situation, like that in the world in general, was not easy or straightforward. Many countries, even large ones, and countries in South America, Africa and Asia, as well as our own, had fallen into debt. The developed capitalist world had no need to wage wars of conquest by arms alone; it was conquering the world through its financial policy. With its technology, it had forced itself upon the world and was extracting enormous economic profit from that. The most developed countries have consierably drained the undeveloped countries. The undeveloped countries are more than 600 billion dollars in debt.

And that is not all. A serious economic crisis has arisen. The developed countries have about 35 million unemployed. America, the most developed country in the world, has 12 million unemployed alone. Kitchens for the unemployed are even being opened there so that people can get something to eat.

Our country has not been spared difficulties. In order to develop as soon and fast as possible and employ the young generation which is finishing school, we have also sought loans to create as many jobs as possible and employ the young. However, stagnation has set in around the world and difficulties have arisen.

The loans must now be repaid under far more unfavorable conditions, which has inevitably affected our situation. However, there is no doubt that the people who were able to beat the fascist forces in the national liberation struggle and overcome all obstacles and misfortunes, as well as the difficulties of the postwar construction, will also be capable of prevailing over the difficulties facing us today. We can achieve this only if we are united and guard our brotherhood and unity as the greatest gain of our revolution, said President of the SFRY Presidency Mika Spiljak.

The famous revolutionary, Mijo Kos-Zorko, spoke about the combat history of the first partisan unit in this region, stressing that the Turopolje-Posavina detachment, operating in the strategically sensitive area between the Sava and Kupa, was the cadre core of "Selja's Brigade" and the other units of the national liberation army of Yugoslavia in this region and the neighboring insurrection areas of Banija, Kordun, and Bosanska Krajina.

The war commander, General Teso Bulat, carried out a review of the 390 surviving fighters of the Turopolje-Posavina detachment.

Mijatovic Address

LD041350 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0535 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Tjentiste, 4 Jul (TANJUG) -- We have gathered here at this magnificent celebration to mark in a worthy manner our great holiday, Veteran's Day, and the 40th anniversary of the great battles on the rivers Neretva and Sutjeska, those historic cornerstones of our national liberation struggle and revolution, Cvijetin Mijatovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, said in a speech in Tjentiste.

Cvijetin Mijatovic also spoke about difficulties facing our country today. Times are such, he stressed, that we are again faced with a great responsibility: Once again, we face a struggle which calls for exceptional efforts and sacrifices, and unity of the entire country; this is all the more so bearing in mind the tense and dangerous international situation in which we live.

A great task has recently been accomplished, the long-term program of economic stabilization has been completed. It states clearly where the causes of our difficulties lie, where our mistakes and omissions arise and what is caused by outside factors, meaning the world economic crisis. On the basis of decisions and stands of the 12th LCY Congress, we have determined clearly what we want and what sort of economic and social measures and changes we need; we have agreed on the need for extensive social action, initiative, and involvement of millions of working people, gathered in the SAWPY and headed by the League of Communists.

We must not and will not allow any wavering in implementing the agreed policy. We know that we will encounter resistance on the part of those whose privileges, acquired without work, will be threatened. We know that once again we will clash with our ideological and class opponents.

However, there are also those who offer us various prescriptions and alternatives which lie outside our system and which are essentially conservative; all of them gravitate backward toward a bourgeois-liberalist or bureaucratic-centralist model of government. These ideas offer no solutions for either the present or the future.

Criticism of this kind is in fact aimed mostly against the League of Communists and self-management, against the rule of the working class, against our federal system, and against the country's independence. And we have long ago dealt with all similar ideas offered to us from the right or "left" -- in 1948, 1953, 1966, and 1971.

Cvijetin Mijatovic went on to speak to the young. Who, he stressed, could be more interested in and struggle for the aims of our revolution than workers and the young, the majority of whom belong to the working class and who are the most active section of working people in towns and villages. The young should have their place in the front ranks of the struggle against everything threatening our unity and hindering and suppressing self-management, regardless of whether this refers to various bureaucratic usurpations or open hostile attacks. The young know full well that it is only this self-management system which can offer them conditions in which to develop their strength and talents in peace, freedom, and independence and overcome common difficulties together.

Young men and women, on behalf of former fighters I would like to repeat what Tito always used to say when he addressed the young. Referring to the heritage of our revolution, he always put above all else brotherhood, unity, and equality of our nations and nationalities.

We wish to remind ourselves of that again today, precisely on this day and because in recent times counterrevolutionary attacks on this, our most glorious heritage, have been on the increase, Mijatovic said, and went on.

Various enemies at home and abroad began their activity after Tito's death. You yourselves are able to see and hear about phenomena testifying to this. More openly than before, attempts are made to spread mistrust and stir up national, religious and other hatred and discord. You must know that this is a dark aspiration to stir up the darkest past. This aspiration is directed primarily at you, the young people.

You are lucky not to have lived through or remembered that past. We former fighters remember it very well. We are familiar with the misfortune that this hatred and discord brought our people in the past, particularly during the fascist occupation.

It was only with great sacrifices that our partisans managed to overcome that horrible fratricidal struggle and forge brotherhood and unity. Hundreds of thousands of people -- women, children, old people, and our fighters -- were killed at the hands of criminals spurred on by blind chauvinism and fanaticism, always in the service of foreigners.

The enemy still wishes to revive that past and seeks to bring it back. This constitutes a dangerous counterrevolutionary activity which we should not underestimate. We former fighters believe that no one has a greater duty to struggle against this evil than we fighters of the national liberation war.

Who can be affected more strongly than veterans when they see that open messages of hatred among our nations and nationalities are being spread and our young people and children are alienated from each other? For this reason I tell you: Do not allow this viper to nest in the midst of our nations! Remember that every nationalism is equally dangerous. Remember that the most dangerous nationalism is the one which we do not struggle against.

Our revolution struggled for and achieved brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities, and brotherhood and unity demand full national freedom and equality, full respect for everyone's national being and religious feelings, as well as respect for human dignity and personal freedom. These principles are incorporated in our Constitution and our laws.

Our brotherhood and unity develop and strengthen on the basis of such principles. Continue to foster these principles. Have respect for everyone's national, religious, and human democratic rights and strengthen your comradeship and our fellowship! Do not allow anyone to deceive you and divide you on the basis of religion or nationality, to alienate you one from another, and particularly to introduce among you the habit of belittling and insulting anyone else's nation, religion, or world conceptions, thus introducing discord among you.

Remember that there is no Yugoslavia without brotherhood, unity, and equality, as there can be no brotherhood, unity, and equality without the SFRY, Cvijetin Mijatovic said.

SPILJAK PAYS VISIT TO ZAGREB YOUTH SETTLEMENT

LD022254 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1953 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Summary] Zagreb, 2 Jul (TANJUG) -- "Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, today paid a visit to the seven secretaries of the Federation of Communist Youth of

Yugoslavia Youth Settlement near Zagreb and to the first contingent of youth brigade volunteers in Sava, our oldest youth work drive."

Representatives of the youth brigade volunteers acquainted Mika Spiljak with their activities. Over 3,000 young people divided into 39 brigades will take part in this year's 24th Sava youth work drive.

"Young people come to the work drives with the desire to prove themselves in the work and to share the company of their contemporaries from all areas of Yugoslavia. Emphasizing this aspect of youth work drives, Mika Spiljak stressed their importance as a place for the affirmation of young people, their self-expression and work contribution, and the strengthening of brotherhood and unity, noting that the aspirations of young people in this direction should be supported. Speaking about the current economic problems, the president of the SFRY Presidency emphasized that if we are decisive, if we work more and better, we will overcome the problems, and our nation has already shown its ability to overcome all difficulties many times before. At these drives you are learning to overcome difficulties. This is how I see youth work drives, Mika Spiljak concluded.

"The president of the SFRY Presidency then toured the brigade settlement, accompanied by the songs and dancing of the young people."

MARKOVIC, MIJATOVIC VIEW SCOUTS CAMPS' ACTIVITIES

LD032307 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1718 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] Tjentiste, 3 Jul (TANJUG) -- Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, who was accompanied by Hamdija Pozderac, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia and Hercegovina, and by People's Hero Vlado Segrt, today visited the camp of the seventh review of Yugoslav scouts. In the central review headquarters the guests were briefed on the activities of the scouts' organization in the education of young people and their contribution to the observance of the anniversaries of the battles of Neretva and Sutjeska.

Scouts and brigade members of the Sutjeska-83 youth work drive action were also visited by Cvijetin Mijatovic, chairman of the committee for the observance of the 40th anniversary of these legendary battles.

PLANINC CONTINUES VISIT TO CROATIAN COMPLEX

LD011213 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1606 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Bozava on Dugi Otok, 30 Jun (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, accompanied by a group of members of the Federal Executive Council, by Ante Markovic, president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Croatia Assembly, and by a group of republican officials, had talks in Bozava on Dugi Otok today during her visit there to the work organization of the INA complex organization of associated labor, about the development of this biggest Yugoslav work organization and its plans for increased extraction of oil and gas on the existing fields and on new locations in the Adriatic area.

Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, spoke about INA's program and the involvement in it of the broader community, especially associated labor on a broader Yugoslav scale, the question of the exploitation of oil and gas being one of strategic importance for Croatia and the entire country.

"The climate is much more favorable for such solutions now because we are orienting ourselves toward our own resources, and in that context it is possible and easier to find solutions for the needs of INA, our most important organization involved in prospecting for and exploitation and refining of oil."

In this context, she particularly stressed that the income from which everyone else now derives greater benefit than INA itself should primarily be used for prospecting projects, because that is the correct way to ensure the availability of funds for future investment. Interest should be shown on a broad Yugoslav scale not only in exploitation, but also in the pooling of resources from the very start of prospecting, which means that, viewed in a broader context, such interest has to be reflected in long-term pooling of resources, and not only in empty slogans.

After the talks in Bozava, Milka Planinc, accompanied by members of the Federal Executive Council, and by Ante Markovic, president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Croatia Assembly, a group of republican officials and Davor Morovic, president of the Davor Municipal Assembly, boarded the ship "Primorka" to inspect the oil rig "Zagreb," which has found significant traces of crude oil at the location Jardran 13. More will be known about the exploitation possibilities on this site after expert analyses have been completed.

SLOVENE COMMUNISTS PLAN IDEOPOLITICAL ACTIONS

AU290902 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Jun 83 p 2

[J. Pjevic report]

[Experts] Judging by the recent 2-day critical and self-critical working discussions and consultations of the communal, intercommunal, and republican leaderships of the LC of Slovenia, the Slovene Communists will have no time in the coming weeks and months for the customary summer pause because they are aware (as is a predominant majority of other working people) that they cannot and must not delay any longer the necessary break with extensive development and economic operations and with the alienated decisionmaking based on the group and state ownership relationship. They feel sufficiently capable of winning, together with all other Yugoslav Communists and working people, yet another dramatic victory in overcoming the current difficulties which are the consequence of a combination of objective circumstances and subjective shortcomings.

Clearing LC Ranks

For this reason, they will strive to ensure that all work organizations and communities will work out in detail the slogan of reliance on our own forces and, as quickly as possible, transform it into specific tasks in practice, and that the long-term economic stabilization program, which will soon be formulated and adopted, will be implemented through concrete action programs. All sociopolitical organizations, economic associations, and state organs will also prepare their action programs for implementing the long-term economic stabilization program. The LC organizations and leaderships will include the tasks stemming from these requirements in their plans for the ideological-political education and training of LC members. On this basis, a continuous differentiation will be carried out not only in the LC but also in all other organizations, communities, and organs and the individual and collective political, self-managing, and legal responsibility will be determined.

To implement these key orientations and tasks as consistently and effectively as possible, an uncompromising struggle will be waged against pragmatism, voluntarism, localism, and particularism in the LC and society. According to Andrej Marinc's suggestions, which were adopted by the participants of the consultative meeting, actions will be taken to clear the LC ranks of relations based on family connections and of opportunism and the practice of shifting responsibility onto others.

Those who fail to carry out democratically adopted conclusions and violate the statutory norms will be removed from the LC, and, at the same time, new and primarily younger people who are leading the way in concretely implementing the program of economic stabilization and social transformation will be more boldly admitted to the LC ranks in larger numbers. Thus, a qualitative transformation of the LC in accordance with the new stage in building the self-managing socialist society will take place simultaneously with the transformation of society.

Intensive actions will be taken by the LC to strengthen the cadres of the leading organs and leaderships in general, and in this connection the firm view will be followed that all capable people, capable professionally and in all other aspects, must be allowed to assume the appropriate positions and duties.

Resolutely Against Ideological-Political Pluralism

In accordance with the real situation and the long-term stabilization program, the LC will advocate a reexamination of the existing and the definition of new social priorities in all organizations and communities and at all levels in the republic and the entire country. In this connection, the self-managing income-based integration of the organizations of associated labor in the entire country will be encouraged because it is believed that only associated labor linked together and integrated on the basis of self-management and of income is capable of assuming the functions which are still performed by the state and of successfully resisting the state's interventionism and administrative measures. As Marinc, president of the LC Central Committee of Slovenia, pointed out, the organic interdependence of all parts of Yugoslavia will be fully taken into consideration, and for this purpose it will be the production and income-based linking of the organizations of associated labor and not their linking by economic branches, as some propose and demand, that will be promoted. A quicker and more successful development in this direction will also make it possible to more successfully suppress the centralist tendencies which primarily manifest themselves in an alienated decisionmaking process; and centralism usually turns into hegemonism. But in this context, it was stated at the consultatie meeting, the sound and necessary socialist solidarity and mutuality must not be confused and identified with centralism.

An equally uncompromising struggle will be waged against the liberalism which glorifies the spontaneous market development; however, the LC will not allow or tolerate any attempts to proclaim as technocrats across the board all the management cadres among whom, according to the president of the LC Central Committee of Slovenia, a predominant majority is consciously and actively striving for stabilization and socialist transformation.

Within the sociopolitical organizations and the entire political system, the LC will wage struggle to eliminate the shortcomings and deformations which are preventing or obstructing a more effective functioning of the individual institutions of this system and will simultaneously resist more resolutely all attacks on the system and the attempts to revise it under the pretext that the problem is the system itself and not its inconsistent implementation in practice.

Forthcoming also is a sharp settling of accounts with the petty bourgeois phenomena which encourage nationalism, chauvinism, and other antisocialist tendencies, and with all agitators and protagonists of ideological-political pluralism.